The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,076 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1887.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	TUESDAY.
*L CARTHAGE	5013	1000	G. N. Hector	23rd Aug.
—SURAT	3142	550	I. L. Parfitt	30th „
*L MASSILIA	4908	1000	S. D. Shallard	6th Sept.
M ASSAM	3038	500	W. A. Wheeler	13th „
				FRIDAY.
*L VALETTA	4911	1000	I. Orman	23rd Sept.
—NIZAM	2726	500	R. Haselwood	30th „
*L BALLAARAT	4752	900	P. S. Tomlin	7th Oct.
M AUSTRALIA	3664	600	W. J. Nantes	14th „

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back via Taranto, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
BOKHARA	2944	500	C. R. Edwards	19th August.
HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	2nd Sept.
VERONA	3116	600	F. Speck	16th „
ANCONA	3128	600	J. P. Hassall	30th „

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S.N. Company.
Bombay, Aug. 15, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
„ to Marseilles „ 520, „ 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Aug.	20 Sept.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Aug.	10th Oct.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Sept.	1st Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
STURA	4,000	26th August.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 27, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1887.
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	7th Sept.
IMPERATOR(new)	C. Bechtinger	4,600	650	7th Oct.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemessich	4,600	650	7th Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

From this date through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1887.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemessich	4,600	650	14th Sept.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, Aug. 15, 1887.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY OF CANTERBURY," 3,212 Tons, Captain A. B. Gray, will sail for LIVERPOOL on or about 20th August.

This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. 2 Berth Cabins, Baths, Punkahs and every Comfort for First Class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 29th June 1887. Agents.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,

ESPLANADE ROAD.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing, Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

AUTHORISED

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list, with number of Stand, &c.

Complete and easy reference

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 19th August 1887, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA, 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 22nd August, (on arrival of Outward English Mails) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat and Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,114 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 17th August, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on THURSDAY, the 8th September, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HUZARA," 1,978 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 31st August, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, Aug. 16, 1887. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London *at lowest rates*. Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, yearly Subscription Rs. 3, with the Howard Vincent Map of the World (Just published).

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, FORT.
CALCUTTA: 11 Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ARTISTS' WATER COLOURS.

WINSOR AND NEWTON'S.

	Cash prices. Rs.	as.
One-Shilling Cakes, Pans or Tubes ... each	0	10
Eighteen-Penny do. do. ... „	1	0
Two-Shilling do. do. ... „	1	2
Three-Shilling do. do. ... „	1	12
Five-Shilling do. do. ... „	2	12

BOXES OF DRY CAKE WATER COLOURS.

	Rs.	as.
Six-Shilling Box, fitted with 6 Colours, Brushes, &c. ... „	4	4
Twelve-Shilling Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Brushes, &c ... „	8	8
One-Guinea Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Brushes, &c. ... „	15	0
Two-Guinea Box, fitted with 24 Colours, Brushes, &c. ... „	30	0
Five-Guinea Box, especially fitted for Architects, Surveyors, &c., containing 16 Colours, Liquid Colours, Sable Brushes, Pens, Pencils, Chinaware, &c., &c. ... „	72	0

And other sizes.

BOXES OF MOIST PAN COLOURS.

	Rs.	as.
Half-Guinea Box, fitted with 6 whole Pans of Colour, &c. ... „	6	8
One-Guinea Box, fitted with 12 whole Pans of Colour, &c. ... „	13	0
Thirty-Shilling Box, fitted with 18 whole Pans of Colour, &c. ... „	22	0

And other sizes.

BOXES OF MOIST TUBE COLOURS.

	Rs.	as.
Twenty-two-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 12 Tubes, Colour, &c ... „	15	0
Thirty-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 24 Tubes, Colour, &c. ... „	35	0
Seventy-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 30 Tubes, Colour, &c ... „	52	0

And other sizes.

For colours contained in all the above boxes see our Illustrated Catalogue.

GOLD PAINT.

GOLD INK. LIQUIDS.

INDIAN INK. MEDIUMS, &c.

Solid Sketching and Drawing Blacks.

SCHLEICHER AND SCHULL'S SECTIONAL AND DRAWING PAPERS.

FINEST RED AND BROWN SABLE BRUSHES.

SKY AND WASH BRUSHES.

BEST CAMEL'S-HAIR BRUSHES.

WATER BOTTLES. DIPPERS.

BEST CUMBERLAND LEAD ARTISTS' PENCILS.

FRENCH PASTEL CRAYONS.

CONTE CRAYONS.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Illustrated Catalogues on application.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

JAS. McCABE'S GOLD HUNTING WATCHES.

MANUFACTURED by some of his old experienced workmen whose services we have engaged. A few of these celebrated Watches, in Stout 18 carat Gold Cases, Engine-turned and Plain, are now obtainable for Cash Rs. 325, or by twelve monthly instalments Rs. 30.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,

POONA, East Street. | BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road.

"BAHADUR" CHEROOTS.

SPECIAL MERITS of which are—

(1.) That imported Java tobacco is used as covering leaf, thereby allaying the great pungency of the Indian tobacco.
(2.) That only the finest leaf is used in the Manufacture.
(3.) That the very tight rolling—one of the great drawbacks of Indian Cheroots—is avoided.
(4.) That there is complete uniformity in quality.

Price for No. 1	Rs. 29	nett per 1,000.
Do. „ „ 2	„ 27	„ „ „
Do. „ „ 3	„ 26	„ „ „

These Cheroots can be obtained wholesale from Messrs. McDOWELL & Co., Madras, or of any Merchants.

CARIMBHOY JEEWAJEE,

GENERAL MERCHANT.

SUPPLIER OF PUBLIC WORKS, MUNICIPALITY AND RAILWAY REQUISITES.

CARPENTERS', ENGINEERING, & SMITHS' TOOLS

RULES—BOX, IVORY, AND STEEL.

TAPES—METALLIC, LINEN, AND STEEL.

LEVELS—WOOD, BRASS, AND IRON.

HUBB'S PADS AND BOXES LOCKS

GARDEN IMPLEMENTS AND PUMPS.

HOLLOWARE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

&c., &c., &c.

DOOR FIXTURES AND FASTENINGS, IN ALL VARIETIES.

10, LOHAR CHAWL, BOMBAY.

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TREACHER & Co. are direct Importers of the highest class of Instruments only. They are the special manufacture of a leading London Maker, and are in use in the principal Government Offices, this being a sufficient guarantee for their accuracy and for their excellence of workmanship and finish. The Prices will be found to bear favourable comparison with the best London Houses.

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.

CASES BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
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SPARE INSTRUMENTS, HALF SETS.
BOWS, DIVIDERS, PROTRACTORS.
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LEVELS. LEVELLING STAVES.
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PRISMATIC COMPASSES.
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DUMPY LEVELS.
OPTICAL SQUARES.
CROSS STAFF HEADS.
METALLIC TAPES.
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TREACHER & Co. are appointed Special Agents for Messrs. Winsor & Newton, the excellent quality of whose manufactures is so well known and appreciated.

WATER COLOURS, in Cakes, Pans and Tubes.
PAPERS, BOOKS, BLOCKS
TRACING PAPER and CLOTH
SABLE and CAMEL-HAIR BRUSHES
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OIL COLOURS, in Collapsible Tubes.
COLOUR BOXES. CANVAS.
PAPER MILLBOARDS, PANELS.
SABLE and HOG-HAIR BRUSHES
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AGENTS FOR
SCHLEICHER AND SCHULL'S CELEBRATED PAPERS

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THE MEDICINE FOR INDIA.

SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

SOVEREIGN in Headache, Biliousness, Boils, Skin Eruptions, Sea Sickness, Gastric Disorders, Impurities, and many Febrile attacks.

Safe but efficient Aperient, counteracting the baneful effects of climate, and quickening the functions.

EXCELLED BY NO IMPORTED PREPARATION.

GOOD CONDITION ALWAYS GUARANTEED.

Per Bottle Re. 1-4. Per Dozen Rs. 12.

KEMP AND COMPANY, LD.,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

Will never again occur. No reasonable offer refused.

The LIQUIDATOR of

MESSRS. BARTON & Co., LD., IN LIQUIDATION,

IS READY TO DISPOSE OF

THE WHOLE OF THE STOCK

FOR CASH

AT UNHEARD OF REDUCED PRICES.

The public are invited to inspect the goods consisting of FANCY ARTICLES, CUTLERY, GLASSWARE, ALBUMS, JEWELLERY, ENAMELLEDWARE STATIONERY by De La Rue, OILMANSTORES, &c., &c., &c.

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CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

UMBRELLAS!

FOX'S PARAGON FRAMES,

NATURAL STICKS

THORPE & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a large assortment of the above BEST LONDON MAKE. Alpacas, Laventine Silks, Best Brown and Dark Green Twilled SPITALFIELD SILKS.

GENT.'S UMBRELLAS.

	Rs.	a.
Best Black Alpaca ...	6	8
Extra Fine Black Alpaca ...	7	8
Brown Laventine Silk, very durable ...	10	8
Brown and Dark Green Twilled Silk—The New "Flexus" Frame ...	10	8
Brown and Dark Green Twilled Silk ...	14	8
The Automation, Self-Opening, Brown and Dark Geeen Twilled Silk ...	14	8
Brown and Dark Green Silk, Best Spitalfield ...	14	8

LADIES' UMBRELLAS.

	Rs.	a.
Brown Laventine Silk ...	8	8
Brown Twilled Silk ...	10	8
Best Brown Twilled Spitalfield Silk ...	12	8
Cotton Umbrellas, lined various colours ...	4	8

WALKING STICKS, A LARGE CHOICE SILVER MOUNTED, FOR PRESENTATION, &c.

THORPE AND CO.,

TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MARCKS' "CAMP" OR "SHIKAREE" TIME-PIECE.

NEATLY FINISHED, ACCURATE, DURABLE and best value for the money.

Rs. 30 AND Rs. 35.

TO meet the requirements of several applicants for a CHEAP, WELL-FINISHED TIME-PIECE for Camp use, we have now manufactured a SOUND RELIABLE TIME-KEEPER in two sizes, and confidently recommend it to the public.

Brightly polished Nickel Case, with ring to hang against the tent pole or wall, all enclosed in a strong Case, with Strap	3½ in.	Rs. 30
Ditto ditto	5 in.	„ 35

BOLD DIAL AND HANDS—GOES 8 DAYS IN ANY POSITION.

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43, Esplanade Road,
Opposite the Clock Tower.

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No. 1, East Street,
Opposite Napier Hotel.

VISITORS TO BOMBAY.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,

Can supply any requisite, and will be glad to give any information wanted.

"TOILET REQUISITES."

We have always on hand a good assortment of the above, comprising:—

SOAPS,
TOOTH POWDERS,
TOOTH PASTE,
TOOTH BRUSHES,
BATH GLOVES,

PERFUMES,
EAU DE COLOGNE,
TOILET VINEGAR,
RAZORS,
STROPS,

POMADES,
HAIR WASHES,
HAIR BRUSHES,
NAIL BRUSHES,
CLOTHES BRUSHES,

And other articles too numerous to detail. Catalogues free on application.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS, 35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

WHISKIES.

	Per doz.	
ALBAN WHISKY, a fine old blend of Scotch Whisky, well matured and perfectly free from fusel oil ... Rs.	24	0
JOHN CRABBIE'S Scotch Whisky ... „	18	0
ENCORE, double distilled ... „	19	0
TREACHER'S GLENLIVET ... „	22	8
FELTOE'S Specialite ... „	24	0
USHER'S Old Vatted GLENLIVET ... „	24	4
KINAHAN'S Old L. L., the Cream of Irish Whiskies ... „	22	0

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND TRADERS.

COOPER, MADON & CO., LD.,

WINE, SPIRIT, ALE AND STOUT MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S COGNACS.

SHIPPED in five qualities, older and more mature than the generality of Brandies shipped to India.

Four stars..Rs. 41-0. Three stars..Rs. 36-0.
Two stars... „ 33-0. One star ... „ 30-0.
Monogram Rs. 27-0.

A parcel of sample bottles forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.

The Brandies are supplied in Jars containing two or four gallons.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 24; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

BLANDY'S PURE MADEIRAS.

MADEIRAS are fast regaining their old time popularity!!
MADEIRAS being rich in fruit salts are known to be most digestible Wines!!
MADEIRAS are recommended by the Faculty for therapeutic purposes!!

BLANDY'S MADEIRAS:

	Rs.			Rs.	
"VERY SUPERIOR." ... Rs.	20	0	"LONDON PARTICULAR." ... Rs.	30	8
"PALE DRY." ... „	22	0	"RICH OLD BOAL." ... „	38	8
"SPECIALLY SELECTED." ... „	24	0	"VERY DRY OLD SERCIAL." ... „	43	0
"EAST INDIA." ... „	30	0	"GRAND OLD CAMA DE LOBOS." „	50	0

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON RECEIPT OF P.O.O.

Full particulars, Prices, and Terms from

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO., Military Square, BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c.

A COMPLETE assortment of these Goods may now be selected from, to remedy every variety of defective vision, and to fulfil the prescriptions of Ophthalmic Surgeons. They may be ordered by either the Metric or the ordinary numbers. These lenses are cut with great precision, and may be relied on for refractive accuracy.

SPECTACLES.

Best *pebbles*, for Long or Short Sight.

	Rs.	a.
In Gold Frames, 18-carat ... Rs.	27	0
In Aluminium Frames ... „	7	0
In Blue Steel Frames ... „	6	0

Finest Optical Glass for Long, Short, and Stigmatic Sight.

	Rs.	a.
In Nickel-plated Incorrodible Frames, with White, Blue, or Smoke-tinted Lenses ... Rs.	5	0

(Cylindrical Lenses will be fixed to any angle.)

PINCES-NEZ.

Best *pebble*, for Long or Short Sight.

	Rs.	a.
In 18-carat Gold Frames, Non-pressure Spring, resting very lightly on the face.. Rs.	26	0
In Silver Gilt Frames ... „	10	0
In Tortoise-shell Turn-pin Frames ... „	8	0

Finest Optical Glass for Long, Short, and Stigmatic Sight.

	Rs.	a.
In Nickel-plated Incorrodible Frames, with White, Blue, and Smoke-tinted Lenses .. Rs.	5	0
Skeleton Folders, Springs and Attachments rivetted on Lens ... „	3	0

Morocco Cases and Silk Cords supplied.

ARTIFICIAL EYES,

A large assortment of HUMAN, ANIMALS and BIRDS, always in stock.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

I HAVE hereby REVOKED the POWER of ATTORNEY granted to Mr. H. CHICK, and have dispensed with his services.

WILLIAM GROSSMANN.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. "CLAN OGILVIE," arrived from LONDON and ANTWERP, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever, and all Claims must be certified to by the Surveyor and sent in within a fortnight of the Steamer's arrival, or they will not be entertained.

FINLAY MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 15th Aug. 1887.

THOMPSON'S PATENT SWITCHBACK RAILWAY.

CARRIES THOUSANDS DAILY.

Patronised by H. R. H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES, And many other Royal Personages.

WRITE for Terms for Erection and Working to Mr. J. H. SAMS, Thompson's Patent Gravity Switchback Railway Company, AMERICAN EXHIBITION, WEST BROMPTON, LONDON.

GEYER & CO., Limited.

NOTICE.

AT a MEETING of the DIRECTORS of the above Company, held on FRIDAY, the 12th August, it was decided to make a further Call of Rs. 15 per Share payable into the AGRA BANK, LD., on or before the 31st instant, after which date interest at the rate of 9 per cent. will be charged.

H. A. GEYER,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 16th August.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,

BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, STATIONERS, AND NEWS AGENTS.

NEW BOOKS.—NETT CASH.

	Rs.	a.
Ignorance the Cause of Numerous Eye Diseases; by S. S. Lawrence	0	4
Bombay Army List, August	1	0
Madras Quarterly Civil List, July	2	12
Bengal Army List (Quarterly) July	2	8
Statesman's Year Book, 1887	6	12
Family Herald, Vol. LVIII	3	2
London Journal, Vol. II, New Series	3	2
Braithwaite's Retrospect of Medicine, Jan. to June 1887	4	8
Bengal Civil Service Gradation List, July	1	4
Disappeared; by S. Tytler	4	2
Principles of English Etymology; by W. W. Skeat	6	4
Clinical Investigations on Squint; by Dr. C. Schweigger	3	8
Teaching of Geography; by A. Geikie	1	6
After Paradise or Legends of Exib with other Poems; by Robert, Earl of Lytton	2	6
Pretty Miss Neville; by B. M. Croker	1	6
Proper Pride; by B. M. Croker	1	6
Talk of the Town; by James Payn	1	6
Moloch; by Mrs. Campbell Praed	1	6
Love and Pride on an Iceberg; by the Earl of Desart	0	11
Bombonnel, the Panther Slayer; by M. Betham Edwards	0	11
Twice-Seen Face; by F. S. Isham	0	11
Doctor Cupid; by Rhoda Broughton	4	2
Printed Book; by Henri Bouchot	6	4
Radna, or the Great Conspiracy of 1881; by Princess Olga	4	2
Beyond the Seas; by Oswald Crawfurd	4	3
My Brother Yves: by Pierre Loti	2	6
Princess Casamassimo; by Henry James	4	2
Principles of Civil Government; by J. B. Kinner.	5	4
Marrying and Giving in Marriage; by Mrs. Molesworth	1	10
My Microscope, and some objects from my Cabinet	1	1
Mohawks; by Miss Braddon	1	6
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Young Carrots	„ ..		„ 0	10
Spinage in Water	„ ..		„ 0	10
Small Sausages	„ —		„ 1	8
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Bombay, June 9, 1887.

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FLOR DE JAVA, "COQUETAS".	Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do. "TRABUCOS".	„ 35	„ 4 0
Do. "ROYALS" ...	„ 40	„ 4 8

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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

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Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.
Concert in the Town Hall, 5.30 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Pachumba (s), from Persian Gulf and Karachi; Swordsman (s), Zanzibar; and Carthage (s), Sydney.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Inchgarvie (s), for Messina and Catania; Zambesi (s), China; Accomac (s), Calcutta; and Siam (s), London.

The Prince's Dock.—The s. s. Zambesi, Siam, Inchgarvie, and Mameluke, left the dock yesterday.

Additional Passenger by the Mail.—Mr. J. C. Mills was an additional passenger for Marseilles by the mail steamer yesterday.

Lost.—Subjakhan Nubbikhan, living at Phool Gully, reported having dropped from his pocket, on Monday, at the Crawford Market, a gold ring set with seven small diamonds, valued at Rs. 150.

Music at the Bunder.—The band of the Marine Battalion was unable to fulfil its engagement at the Bunder last evening, being called upon to attend the departure of H. H, the Maharajah Holkar.

Fall from a Window.—Ahmed Ebrahim, a child about 3 years of age, living with its parents at Cavil Gully, while playing near an open window on Monday, lost his balance and fell out into the street, sustaining serious internal injuries. The child was at once removed to the J. J. Hospital, where it was attended to, after which it was taken home by his parents.

Finding of Currency Notes.—Police constable No. 761 A found on the road near Church Gate Street, on Monday, a handkerchief containing a currency note for Rs. 10 and Rs. 45 in cash.—A currency note for Rs. 50 was also found on Monday by a boy on the Gibbs Road, near the Reservoir. The notes and the cash have been forwarded to the office of the Commissioner of Police, Byculla, for identification.

A Refractory Seaman.—Edward Allen, a fireman of the s. s. Arabia, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Crawley-Boevey of wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that ship on Monday last, and also with absenting himself from that vessel on the same day without leave, of which vessel he is an articled seaman. He was sentenced to be confined in the Police Court lock-up, and to be placed on board the vessel two hours previous to departure on Thursday morning.

An Old Offender.—Rama Dama, against whom there appeared a register of three previous convictions, was again convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a copper vessel, valued Rs 5, the property of Mr. I. F. Pereira, from his house at Matharpacady, on Monday morning. The accused was arrested while in the act of removing the article from the cookroom of the complainant and handed over to the police. The accused pleaded guilty, and also admitted several previous convictions. He was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

Drowned in a Tank.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at Dadur, touching the death of a female child, named Suckree, aged 2 years. It appears the mother of the deceased was employed with other labourers in cleaning the compound of a house near the Dadur Railway station. The child, being left to play about in the compound, eventually found its way to a tank, into which it fell. The mother did not miss the child for some time, and when she went in search of it found it in the tank drowned. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

Defrauding the G. I. P. Railway Company.—Nazer Ally Cadarbhoy and Abdoolally Chandbhoy, petty merchants, were yesterday charged at the instance of Byramjee Hormusjee, head foreman of the G. I. P. Railway Goods Department, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with making a false declaration of goods for despatch by the G. I. P. Railway from Wari Bunder Goods Station to Poona and Goolburga. On examination it was found that the accused were attempting to pass off the goods by declaring them to be of a lower class than they really belonged to. They were convicted and fined Rs. 7 and Rs. 30, respectively.

Theft of Silver Wire.—Hurkia Anundjee, a goldsmith, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Crawley-Boevey of stealing silver wire, weighing 11½ tolas, valued at Rs. 11-8, the property of Narayen Mayaram, a goldsmith, from his shop in the native town, on the 15th instant. The accused went to the shop of complainant on Monday, where he was frequently employed as a day-labourer. Soon after the accused left the shop, the silver wire in question was missed. A report was made to the police, and upon inquiries it was found to be in the possession of the accused's father-in-law, with whom the accused had deposited it for safe custody. The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge, and in his defence stated that he took the wire in a jest. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

Theft on Boardship.—Vuzeer Shaik Mahomed, a day-labourer on board the s. s. R. Rubbatino, lying in the Prince's Dock, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Crawley-Boevey of stealing a purse containing one franc piece, the property of Ismail Shaik Hussain, the firemen's cook of the vessel on the 10th instant. The accused after stealing the purse with the silver coin, gave the coin to his brother, who subsequently got the coin changed at a Marwaree shroff's shop, for 7 annas. The coin was recovered from the Marwaree, who stated that a man named Chand went to his shop four days ago and offered him a franc, saying he bought the coin for 6 annas, and sold it to him for 7 annas. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to be flogged (fifteen stripes).

Found Dead.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at Khetwady 6th Street, touching the death of Hurling Tanling, aged 23 years. Deceased was employed at the *Akbar Soudagur* press as a paper distributor. His wife died about six weeks ago, and ever since he appeared to be very much depressed in spirits. On Monday he returned home about 10 a.m. and complained of internal pains, and about 7 p.m. was found lying in his room breathing heavily, and was supposed to be sound asleep. One of the neighbours found him frothing at the mouth subsequently, and reported the matter to the police, on whose arrival the man was found dead. The coroner ordered a *post mortem* examination on the body, and pending the result adjourned the inquest for further inquiry to the 30th instant.

Another Address to Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit.—A deputation on behalf of all classes of the native community of Surat waited upon Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, at his bungalow at Malabar Hill, on Sunday last, to present him an address of congratulation on his Knighthood. The deputation consisted of Messrs. Kaikhosro Eduljee Mody, Dwarkadas Lallubhoy, Maneckshа Jehangirsha Taleyarkhan, Munchersha Merwanjee Bhownuggree, Dustoor Nusserwanjee Kaikhosro, Syed Aboobakir L. Edroos, and about thirty other native gentlemen. In offering their congratulations, the Surtees referred with pride to the fact that the ancestors of Sir Dinshaw were natives of their city, and acknowledged with thankfulness the great services rendered by Sir Dinshaw during the floods of 1883. Sir Dinshaw, in returning thanks, expressed his gratification at the circumstance that the members of other communities had joined those of his own in the address. He wished the city of Surat increasing prosperity, and hoped it might be in his power to help in promoting it. Flowers, *pan soparee*, and rose-water having been distributed, the deputation retired.

Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act.—From the annual report of the working of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act it appears that during the year 1886, 19,059 suits of the value of Rs. 8,88,700 were instituted in the districts of Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Poona and Nassick; and that 34 Subordinate Judges were engaged in inquiring into those suits, the stamp duties amounted to Rs. 1,72,316. There were 95 village-munsiffs engaged in the four districts named above, and 5,680 suits were instituted in their respective courts. The Government have approved and appreciated the action of the Conciliators who were praiseworthy in their conciliating function.

Alleged Police Torture.—Dhurmajee, who was ordered by the City Magistrate to be sent to the Sassoon Hospital to be medically examined as to the personal torture he was alleged to have been subjected to by the police, was examined by the Civil Surgeon, who certifies that the marks on his person are bruises and scars sustained in a struggle or fight, and not the result of maltreatment. The police are as often charged with such crime and, it must be added, enjoy such tempting advantages to extort confessions by such nefarious means that it is satisfactory to find they may occasionally be less black, in this serious respect, than they are painted.—Deccan Herald.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s. s. Clan Ogilvie in the Prince's Dock this evening at half-past seven o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, seamen and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

MR. HOWARD IN THE HIGH COURT.

Mr. S. Howard again appeared at the Bombay High Court yesterday, and resumed his application before Mr. Justice West and Mr. Justice Birdwood for the Court's process to issue against Mr. Grattan Geary, editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, for alleged contempt of Court.

Before the applicant commenced his remarks, Mr. Justice West told him to condense what he had to say as much as possible, as the time of the Court was extremely valuable.

The applicant trusted that he would say nothing unnecessary. He then complained that some comments in regard to cases pending in the Courts had appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* which were calculated to prejudice the public. The comments having been made in order to prejudice their Lordships in deciding upon the issues before them, they constituted a contempt of Court.

Mr. Justice West: Are they calculated to alarm and prejudice the minds of the Judges about the disposal of the case?

The applicant: I do not think I might go so far as that. But I would say that anything that tends to disturb the free course of justice is a contempt of Court. Anything that is prejudicial either to the litigant or his litigation is contempt.

Mr. Justice West: In England anything which is addressed to the public in regard to a case in litigation is addressed, among others, to those who may be the jury to try the case. Here civil cases and also criminal cases in appeal are not tried by a jury, but by Judges whose business it is to administer justice from day to day; and a good deal that might prejudice the minds of people unaccustomed to this kind of inquiry would have very little effect, or, indeed, I may say none whatever on the minds of Judges. I do not, of course, mean to say that when cases are not tried by a jury, journalists are free to make any observations they please. What I mean to say is that the effect of these observations, and the way in which they may be regarded by a Court, may be very different under a system in which Judges only deal with cases and under a system in which cases go to a jury who are necessarily less informed in matters connected with law.

The applicant cited cases to show that the law regarding contempt was rigidly enforced in England. He submitted that the publication of false accounts of cases *sub-judice* or insulting comments on them was a flagrant contempt. His case was that Mr. Geary's comments were libellous, and they reflected directly on the administration of justice. He urged further that contempt of a court subordinate to the High Court was contempt of the High Court itself, and it ought to be regarded and treated as such. Their Lordships had remarked the other day that the Magistrates could protect themselves; but the applicant thought they had no power to punish contempts committed out of Court. The power of taking notice of such contempt was, however, inherent in the High Court. The applicant then referred to his prosecution of a Poona paper for publishing a report headed "Theft of newspapers by Mr. S. Howard," and was proceeding to dwell upon the "preposterous" nature of the charge which had been preferred against him, when he was stopped by Mr. Justice West, who remarked that the applicant was arguing the merits of a case which was not before the Court. The applicant contended that the matter was quite relevant to his present application, as he wanted to show that his prosecutions in that case was not frivolous and vexatious as it was stated to be.

Mr. Justice West: Very well, go on, Mr. Howard. We have already allowed you a good deal of indulgence.

The applicant, in commenting upon the merits of that case, proceeded to criticize the conduct of Mr. Hamilton, saying that the Magistrate had conducted the case in a manner very high-handed and illegal.

Mr. Justice West, interupting the applicant, said: We cannot allow such contemptuous language to be used of one of the Courts which, on your own showing, are under our protection.

The applicant: There is a distinct ruling, my Lord, that the appellant is entitled to make these comments.

Mr. Justice West, No, he is not. Exaggerated language, his Lordship said, when it went beyond a certain point, became a contempt of court. It would be better for the applicant to cut out from his written observations anything that might strike him as particularly strong.

The applicant: In that case I should cut every superlative.

Mr. Justice West: They make the least possible impression on the minds of the Judges, and they may draw away their attention from the solid facts of the case.

The applicant: My Lords, my statements have been founded upon affidavits.

Mr. Justice West: Well, the epithets which you have applied to the proceedings of the Magistrate seem to us to be needless and certainly unbecoming. They do not further your arguments in any way, and therefore they had better be omitted. You can proceed now.

The applicant: With due deference to your lordships, I must say this, that I have had a training as a barrister and a journalist for 20 years, which ought to qualify me to appreciate your Lordship's remarks. I say very submissively to your Lordships that the attitude which has been taken up not only in this Court, but in the lower Courts, is one which tends to restrict the right of liberty of speech. I do not wish to pursue that argument. I am exceedingly sorry to hold any opinion which would conflict with that of the Judges.

Mr. Justice West: You may hold what opinions you like; but you must not try to give effect to them here. When the law is laid down, your duty simply is to submit to it, otherwise you would be forced to submit to it. There must be some finality to these proceedings, and the rule which I have laid down just now is a rule which you really must submit to, namely, that you must confine yourself to decorous and moderate language, in anything you address to the Court. It would otherwise become the duty of the Court, a duty which the Court would not shrink for a moment from fulfilling, to repress the use of indecorous, abusive and disparaging epithets. Now take that to be a principle on which your should proceed. We do not wish needlessly to check liberty of speech; but that liberty is subject to this restriction, that your language should not be opprobrious, indecorous or irrelevant. If you trangress in any of these points, it will be the right of the Court to suppress you, by such means as are within the competency of the Court to take. You really must submit to the rules laid down.

The applicant: I do most sincerely trust that I have not given your Lordships the impression that I did not hold the Court in the utmost possible respect.

Mr. Justice West: It is not a question of respect personally. We do not want that. But what we do want is submission to the Court, as a Court; and if you think you can make use of any language you please, that will be the greatest possible mistake you can make. We charge you, therefore, to repress contumelious language. Now then proceed.

The applicant: Then I presume it would be permissible for me to say that the conduct of the Magistrate in that case was such that I was compelled to ask him to dismiss the charge, in order that I might submit the whole proceedings to the High Court for revision. The case was dismissed, and on my application to the High Court, Mr. Hamilton's order was set aside and he was directed to proceed with the inquiry. It was at this stage that Mr. Geary went into Court and told the Magistrate to treat my complaint as a piece of vexatious litigation, adding that it would be monstrous for the machinery of the Police Court and the High Court to be set in motion in trivial cases of this kind. Mr. Geary had stated with reference to the complaint against him that it was a piece of vexatious litigation of a type of which they had had a good deal recently in Bombay. The applicant handed up to their Lordships the paper in which the remarks he complained of had appeared.

Mr. Howard contended that Mr. Geary's comments were liable to prejudice the Magistrate and the public alike. It was open to the applicant as it was to every man who held that there was a vast amount of human nature in judges and magistrates to suppose that the fact of a gentleman in Mr. Geary's position, who was the responsible conductor of a powerful and influential journal, having made those remarks in open court must have produced a prejudicial effect on the mind of the Magistrate.

The applicant was going to indulge in strong epithets, regarding a magisterial decision in one of his cases, but he was once more peremptorily called to order by the Court.

The applicant then went on to complain of a report which had appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* under the heading. "Who is Mr. Howard?" and of an editorial paragraph published in the same issue. Mr. Howard was then proceeding to read an abusive letter addressed by him to Mr. Geary on the 29th July, but he was prevented by the Court from reading it, as their Lordships did not see its relevancy. The applicant asked premission to read the letter, as it was not a long one. Mr. Justice West said it was long enough to afford room for the use of a good many abusive epithets.

The applicant was again and again called upon to restrain "the redundancy of his rhetoric," and he concluded his remarks by saying that if he did not succeed here in his application, he would have to refer the matter to Parliament.

Their Lordships gave their decision in the afternoon. With regard to the first passage complained of by the applicant, said Mr. Justice West, the case to which it referred had reference to a case in the Magistrate's Court, a Court which was sufficiently protected; therefore it could not be necessary for the High Court to exercise the power which the applicant sought to be applied for its protection. Indeed, he had never before heard of an application for one court to resent contempt of another. The Magistrate could exercise his own authority if he considered any contempt had been committed, therefore they declined to interfere. The remarks on the 29th July might or might not be objectionable, but they did not come within the cognizance of this Court. It was laid down so long ago as 1742 that a contempt of court consisted either, in (1) scandalising the court; (2) in the abuse of parties to or witnesses interested in a case or who could be affected by the court's decision, or (3) contempt which arises when comments on the facts or matter of a case anticipated, by a so-called appeal to the public, the decision which should be left entirely in the hands of the court. As to the passage on the 30th July—the "lax application of the provision of the Act"—if the reference were distinctly to a case before the court, if it said: In the case now before the Court, we consider the Court has descended to a very lax application of the provisions of the law in such and such a matter," it would be a reflection upon the Court, and obviously objectionable. That would be scandalising the Court and calculated to weaken and lower the general estimation of the public as to the integrity or capacity of the Court, and such a remark might be deemed a contempt. But the remark was general, and the Courts were never inclined to strain the law to take advantage of any remark which might be made in a hasty or unguarded manner. To a certain extent remarks might be objectionable, but when not of such a nature as to lower public estimation of the Court. The remark by the editor of the *Bombay Gazette* about the laxity of courts in listening to statements at haphazard was quite as general in its terms, and it was not patent that it referred to any particular case. It appeared to have arisen from some correspondence between Mr. Howard and the editor. He would remark of this passage that when the writer spoke of the evil effect it was likely to produce he overlooked the conditions under which every application was made. They were controlled by the Court, which did not suffer any person to make statements haphazard. This remark was superfluous to say the least and to some extent injudicious; but it could not be construed into a contempt of Court within the meaning of the law. It could not affect the Court in dealing with the application or tend towards lowering the Court in the opinion of her Majesty's subjects to the slightest extent. The suggestion to the Court that when hearing the applicant it should ask him who he was, how he earned his living, and what was his record, fell fairly within the remarks made on the previous passage. Liberty of speech was allowed by the Court to every applicant, though liberty was not allowed to become license. It was perfectly fair that any person feeling aggrieved should have the opportunity of seeking redress so long as he keeps within the law in so doing. But the suggestion to the Court to make inquiries as to the applicant's character, beyond what would transpire in disposing of the case, their Lordships thought was objectionable. It would have been better, they thought, considering the circumstances of the case, if it had not been made, especially as the *Gazette* had been made a party in the matter. It would have been more prudent and better taste if the passage had been omitted. But it was not of such a nature as to call for such an extreme course as the applicant desired should be taken. He repeated it might be considered needless, superfluous and perhaps improper, but certainly it would not tend to influence the Court or to lower it in the estimation of the general public. If the questions suggested were likely to bring forward matter which would not be altogether favourable to the applicant, or if he were advised that it contained an innuendo which was damaging to his reputation, it was quite open to applicant to proceed against the writer for defamation. But the Court would not commit itself to any opinion on this point. The observations made on the 5th August, subjoined to the report of the proceedings on the 4th were not flattering, but they seemed to have relation to suggestions made in Mr. Howard's own letter. They had no immediate reference be any reference to any matter before this Court. Concluding his observations, Mr. Justice West said that in this country it was of great importance that the Court of Justice should be open, within reasonable and proper bounds, to the comments of the Press. They in that Court had certainly never been inclined to cavil at reasonable discussion of what took place. When therefore they were called upon to deal with what had appeared in a public journal as to the proceedings of the Court they ought to be well satisfied that contempt had been intended, and that it was of such serious importance as to call for the exercise of power which they were very loth to exercise where it could be avoided. The present was not such a case as called for this notice, and they must therefore reject application.

Applicant rising: I wish your Lordships—

Mr. Justice West: You are at liberty to address the Court if you wish to make another application: but not to comment upon a judgment which has been delivered

Applicant: I have nothing to say as to righteousness, justice or correctness of the conclusions to which your Lordships have come.

His Lordship: Do you want to make another application?

Applicant: No. I wish to enter a respectful protest—

His Lordship: That you cannot do; you are not entitled to protest.

Applicant: Then I will put it another way. I wish respectfully to intimate—

His Lordship: You may make another application. Except to do this we cannot hear you.

Applicant: I wish respectfully to intimate that I conceive humbly that with regard to the ruling in this case there has been an infringement of the right of public speech which I as a British subject—

His Lordship: You must sit down. We cannot listen to any observation of this character. I must ask to you sit down.

The applicant then left the Court.

THE KHOJA ANCESTRAL PROPERTY SUIT.

At the High Court yesterday, the hearing of the case of Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy *vs.* Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy and another, was resumed before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine. Mr. Lang and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson Bhaishunker, and Dinshaw, appeared for the defendant. This was the thirty-eighth day of the hearing.

Mr. Starling called further rebutting evidence on behalf of the defendant, with the object, apparently, of showing that some of the releases and other documents put in by the Kattiawar witnesses called on behalf of the plaintiff, were forgeries.

Mr. Bapoojee Dinanathjee, interpreter, Small Causes Court, was asked to give the result of his examination, under a powerful microscope, of several of the exhibits in question. He said the paper on which the exhibits were written was old; the ink had spread over every letter; the writing was blurred; and he was of opinion that the writings had been made subsequently to the dates they bore. There were other suspicious indications in the writings to which the witness referred at some length. In one instance, the figures in the writing had been erased and other figures substituted. In one of the books, the paging had been tampered with

The face of exhibit 92 appeared smudged with som colour. Comparing the writing with the other writing in the book, witness doubted if it was of the same age as the other writing. He thought it was younger. In another book witness noticed the remains of a page which had been torn out.

Mr. Jardine said that if he was allowed some time to examine the exhibits regarding which the witness had been examined without any previous notice; and if he was allowed to engage the services of another expert, the cross-examination would be very much shortened.

His Lordship allowed time for the witness's cross-examination until Thursday next.

Mr. Starling said he would call a witness to contradict what had been stated to be the custom at Bunder Abbas.

Hajee Khalfan Ruttonsey said he was a merchant of Bunder Abbas, where he was residing in Sumvat 1922. Abdool Currim Dewanee was witness's servant, and he was with witness all the time. While witness was at Bunder Abbas, no dispute had arisen regarding a legacy between Alee Mahomed and Hajee Cummoo Kasmanee. There were no petitions for partition of ancestral property presented of which the witness Abdool Currim Dewanee had spoken.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jardine.—Witness was asked by the defendant to give evidence in this case. He did not know that the plaintiff had filed a suit against him (witness) in the High Court. A decree was passed against witness two years ago.

Mr. Jardine.—And you cannot remember that the decree-holder against you two years ago was the plaintiff.

Witness.—Who knew that the plaintiff existed two years ago? I did not know him then.

Mr. Jardine.—Your attention was drawn to the Bunder Abbas affair only four days ago?

Witness.—Yes, four days ago.

To Mr. Starling.—I never saw the plaintiff in connection with the suit mentioned by the plaintiff's counsel.

Mr. Starling.—I am not going to call any more vidence, my Lord.

It was then brought to the knowledge of the Court that several of the translations were not ready.

Mr. Jardine referred to the translations that were still in the Translator's office, remarking that they were likely to be ready in a day or two. The learned counsel remarked that any further adjournment was undesirable.

Mr. Starling said he was not in a position to commence his reply until the translations were in his hands.

His Lordship therefore adjourned the hearing until to-morrow.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACES, 1888.

The following is the Prospectus of the Bombay Races for 1888:—

Stewards.—Brigade Surgeon A. C. Gaye, Sir Frank Souter, Kt. C.S.I., C.I.E., Col. St. T. LeMarchant, R.A., Mr. C. G. W. Macpherson, C.I.E., C.S., T. M. Filgate, Esq., Col. A. W. Becher, Col. J. Hills, C.B., R.E.

Brigade Surgeon A. C. Gaye—Honorary Secretary.

First Day—Tuesday, 21st February.

1st Race.—"The Derby"—Rs. 1,000 from the fund, for all Maiden Arabs, weight for age. Winners once 7 lbs., twice 10 lbs., oftener 14 lbs., extra; Maidens of the day allowed 4 lbs. R. C.

Entrance 1st September 1887............Rs. 30
,, 1st November ,, ... ,, 50
,, 1st December ,, ... ,, 75
,, 1st January ,, ... ,, 100

with a Sweepstakes of Rs. 100 for each horse declared to start.

2nd Race—the Cowasjee Jehangeer Purse.—Rs. 400, for all Maiden Arab and Country-bred Galloways; weight for age and inches; C B's allowed 10lbs. Winners once 7 lbs, twice 10 lbs, oftener 14 lbs extra; Maidens of the day allowed 4 lbs. R.C.

Entrance 1st September 1887............ 30
,, 1st November ,, ... 50
,, 1st December ,, ... 75
,, 1st January 1888............ 100

with a Sweepstakes of Rs. 50, for each Galloway declared to start.

3rd Race—The Eclipse Stakes.—Rs. 1000 from the Fund. A Handicap for all Arab and Country-bred Ponies, top weight not to exceed 11 st 7 lbs; ¾ Mile.

Entrance 1st September 1887............ 30
,, 1st November ,, ... 50
,, 1st December ,, ... 80

Half forfeit only if struck out by the 15th December, Handicap to be published by the 1st January 1888. Penalties as in the Turf Club Cup on the 2nd Day. A Sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each pony declared to Start.

4th Race—"The Welter"—Rs. 500 from the fund for all Arabs, the property of members of the following Clubs, viz, any Club in England recognised by the G. N. H. Rules; the Bengal and United Service Clubs, Calcutta; Byculla, Royal Yacht and Bombay Clubs, Bombay; Madras Club, Madras; the Club of Western India, Poona: and the Sind Club, Karachi. Weight for age raised 21 lbs. Winners once 7 lbs, twice 10 lbs, oftener 14 lbs, extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs, of the day 14 lbs; Galloways allowed 4 lbs, extra. G. R. 1¼ miles.

Entrance 1st September 1887 ....Rs. 15
,, 1st November ,, ... ,, 30
,, 1st December ,, ... ,, 50
,, 1st January ,, ... ,, 80

with a Sweepstakes of 2 G. M. for each horse declared to start.

5th Race—"Selling Race"—Rs. 300, from the fund for all Arabs 10 st. 7 lbs. Winner to be sold for Rs. 1,200; if entered to be sold for less than Rs. 1,203 4 lbs allowed for every Rs. 100, less, ¾ mile. Entrance Rs. 20, to be made at 7 a.m. the day before the race.

2nd Day—Thursday, 23rd February.

1st Race—"The Turf Club Cup"—Rs. 1,500 from the fund. A Handicap for all Arabs and country-breds. 1½ miles.

Entrance 1st September 1887 ....Rs, 30
,, 1st November ,, ... ,, 50
,, 1st December ,, ... ,, 100

Half forfeit only if struck out by the 15th December, Handicap to be published by the 1st January 1888, winners after the publication of weight once 4 lbs, twice 7 lbs, oftener 10 lbs extra. A Sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start.

2nd Race—His Highness Aga Khan's Purse.—Rs. 500, for all Maiden Arabs. The scale of weight by the express wish of the donor to be as follows:—

	st.	lbs
3 years	7	4
4 ,, ...	7	12
5 ,, ...	8	5
6 ,, ...	8	12
7 ,, ...	9	0

Winners once 5 lbs, twice and oftener 7 lbs extra. Winner of the Derby to carry 5 lbs extra penalty. R.C.

Entrance 1st September 1887 ....Rs. 30
,, 1st November ,, ... ,, 50
,, 1st December ,, ... ,, 75
,, 1st January ,, ... ,, 100

with a Sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. Four horses in different interests to start or the purse will be withheld.

3rd Race.—"The Melton Stakes"—Rs.500 (Rs. 250, subscribed by Dealers and Rs. 250 from the Fund); for all Arab Ponies landed after the 1st September 1887. Weight for age and inches raised 7 lbs. The winner of a race of the value of Rs. 50 one stone extra. ½ mile.

Entrance 1st January 1888..............Rs. 20
,, 1st February ,, ... ,, 30

with a Sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each Pony declared to start. Only ponies actually imported by and being the property of dealers who subscribe and ponies which are purchased from the stables that subscribe will be allowed to enter.

4th Race.—"The Second Dealers' plate."—By subscription about Rs. 1000. For Maiden Arabs landed after the 15th September 1887. Only horses actually imported by and being the property of Dealers who subscribe, and horses which are purchased from the stables that subscribe will be allowed to enter.

Entrance 15th December 1887............Rs. 30
,, 1st January ,, ... ,, 75
,, 1st February ,, ... ,, 100

when the race will close with a sweepstakes of Rs. 30 for each horse declared to start. The second horse to receive Rs. 200 and the third horse to save his stakes.

weight				st	lbs
3 years old 14 hands...	...	...	...	7	9
4 ,, ,, ...	...	...	...	8	4
5 ,, ,, ...	...	...	...	8	9
6 ,, ,, ...	...	...	...	8	12

one pound extra for every ½ of an inch above 14 hands up to 14-3; above that height to carry the same weight as 14-3 and 2 lb allowed for every ½ of an inch below 14 hands. 1¼ mile.

5th Race.—"Selling Race."—Rs. 300 from the Fund for Arabs 10 st 7 lbs. The winner to be sold for Rs. 1200; if entered to be sold for less than 1200; 4 lbs. allowed for every Rs. 100 less, distance 1 mile. Entrance Rs. 20 to be made at 7 A. M. the day before the race.

Third Day—Saturday, 25th February.

1st Race the Winners' Handicap.—Rs. 500 from the Fund, for all Arabs and country-breds that have started during the meeting. Forced for winners at Rs. 50 for each race, optional to losers at an entrance of Rs. 25. Nominations of horses to be sent by 7 a.m., the day before the race. The Handicap to be published by noon and declaration as to starting to be made by 5 p.m., 2 miles.

2nd Race.—"The Consolation Stakes."—Rs. 300, from the Funds, a Handicap for all Arabs and C. B's that have been beaten during the meeting. Entrance Rs. 30. Half forfeit entrances &c., as in the Winners Handicap. 1½ miles.

3rd Race.—"The Corinthian Stakes."—Rs.500 from the Fund. A Handicap for all Arabs and C. B's the property of Members of the Clubs named in the terms of the Welter. Winner claimable for Rs. 2000 and any excess over that price to be divided equally between the Fund and the second horse; entrance Rs. 30; half forfeit, entrances &c., as in the Winners' Handicap. R. C.

4th Race.—"The Pony Handicap."—Rs. 300 from the Fund, for all ponies which have started during the meeting. Entrance Rs. 30, Half forfeit Entrance as in the Winners Handicap—Half a Mile.

5th Race.—"The Galloway Handicap."—Rs. 400, from the Fund, for all Galloways which have started during the meeting. Entrance Rs. 30 Half forfeit. Entrances &c., as in the Winners' Handicap, R. C.

HYDERABAD RACES—1887.

The following are the entrances for the Hyderabad Races. The entries close on September 1:—

THE SALAR JUNG MEMORIAL CUP.

August 1.
Mr. A. J.'s ....gr c b h Buffalo Bill.
Nawab Mooneer-ool-Moolk's (Nizams)..................b c b c Lord William (by Lord Clifden)

THE MAIDEN GALLOWAY PLATE.

July 1.
Aga Jungee Sha's ....Ir g a g Turquoise.
Aga Jungee Shah's ....b a g Peacock.
Mr. Percival's ....b a g Rathronan.
Aga Moochool Shah's ......c a g The Viscount.
Mr. Runjeet's ....gr a g Spread Eagle.
Mr. Runjeet's ....b a g Young Sherwood.
Mr. P. Ruttonjee's..........br a g Saturday.
Mr. P. Ruttonjee's..........ch a g Daylight.
Mr. C. N. C.'s ....b a g Mintmaster.
Hyderabad Confederacy's...ch a g Goldfinch.
Mr. Ali Bin Ameer's ....g a g Ameer.
Mr. Cook's ....g a g Deerfoot.
Mr. Cooverjee Ardaseer's...ch a g Shahrookhe.
Mr. Earnest's ....gr a p Avalanche.

THE ST. LEGER.

August 1.
Major Prior's..........b w g Chastworth
Major Prior's..........b aus c Mistral
Major Prior's..........ch w c—by John Bull out of Brown Bess
Maharaja of Dhurbungah's.b w b Bolero
Maharaja of Dhurbungah's.b e g Fitz William

THE MAIDEN PONY PLATE.

July 1.
Mr. F. Gordon's..............b a p Infidel.
Mr. F. Gordon's (Nizam's).g c bp Irene.
H. H. the Thakore Sahib of Rajkote's....................b a p Kingsley late Hilal.
Captain Buckly's...............ch a p Joe Miller.
Mr. Hugh Gough's (Nizam's) g c b m Lady Bird by Stoic
Mr. Hugh Gough's (Nizam's) g a p Aristocrat.
Mr. Percival's....................b a p Boneen.
H. H. Aga Khan's.............g a p Shyda.
H. H. Aga Khan's.............b a b Khasaree.
Mr Runjeet's ....br a p Wickham.
Mr. Runjeet's....................ch a p Mandrake.
Mr. Runjeet's....................b a p Will he Win.
Mr. P. Ruttonjee's.............b a p Sharp.
Hyderabad Confederacy's.g a p Mirror.
Hyderabad Confederacy's.b a p Bulbull.
Mr. Cook's.........................b a p Tennasserim.
Mr. Cooverjee Ardaseer's...b a p Rex.

August 1.
Lord William Berresford's.br w m Brown Bess.
Lord William Berresford's. b a h Shamrock.
Lord William Berresford's.ch w m Empress.

THE ARAB DERBY.

July 1.
H. H. the Thakore Sahib of Rajkote's ..b a c Kingsclere, late Syed.
Aga Jungee Shah's ....c a h Coeur-de-Lion.
Aga Jungee Shah's ....g a c Diamond.
Nawab Khamal Khan's ......g a c Black Mist.
H. H. Aga Khan's ....b a h Emperor, late Sumree.
H. H. Aga Khan's ....b a c Burnett, late Mooneer.
Mr. A. A. Apcar's ....b a h Saladin.
Mr. N.'s ....b a c Shazada.
Aga Mirza Ahmed's ....b a c Nadershah.
Aga Mirza Ahmed's ....b a c Dictator.
Aga Moochool Shah's ......br a c The Prince.
Aga Moochool Shah's ......b a c The Duke.
Mr. Dale's ....b a c Mediator.
Mr. Dale's ....b a c Firefly.
Mr. Runjeet's..........g a h Frontier.
Mr. Runjeet's..........g a h Florizel.
Mr. Runjeet's..........ch a h Velocipede.
Mr. Runjeet's..........ch a h The Ghost.
Mr. S. A. W.'s ....b a h Nadur.
Mr. S. A. W.'s ....c a h Denmark.
General Flood's ....b a h Comrade.
P. Ruttonjee's ....ch a h Tuesday.
P. Ruttonjee's ....b a h Goldman.
Mr. C. N. C.'s..........b a h Crusader.
Hyderabad Confederacy's...g a h Mohsin.
Major Beaver's ....b a c Akbar.
Mr. Cook's ....b a c Rugny.

August 1.
Lord William Berresford's..b a h His Majesty.
Capt. L. Gordon's ....b a h Lughman.
Mr. Aga Jan's ....b a h Turn of Luck.
Mr. Framjee Darabjee's ...b a h Ringleader.
Mr. Framjee Darabjee's ...b a c Saul.
Mr. Framjee Darabjee's ...b a c Raby.

THE GRAND STAND PLATE.

August 1.
Mr. Percival's ....ch a c Light Heart.
Mr. Percival's ....b a g Bloodstone.
Mr. Cook's ....b a h Centaur.
Lord William Berresford's..b a h His Majesty.
Captain L. Gordon's ....b a h Lughman.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GOLD CUP.

July 1.
H. H, the Thakore Sahib of Rajkote's..........b a c Kingsclere.
Aga Jungee Shah's ....c a h Coeur de Lion.
Aga Jungee Shah's ....g a c Diamond.
Aga Jungee Shah's ....Ir g a g Turquoise.
H. H. Aga Khan's..........b a h Emperor, late Sumree
H. H. Aga Khan's..........b a c Burnett, late Mooneer.
Mr. A. A. pcar's ....b a h Saladin.
Mr. N.'s ....b a h Kismet.
Aga Mirza Ahmed's ....b a c Nadershah.
Aga Mirza Ahmed's ....b a c Dictator.
Aga Moochool Shah's ......br a c The Prince.
Aga Moochool Shah's ......b a c The Duke.
Mr. Runjeet's..........b a h Sherwood.
Mr. Runjeet's..........b a h Young Reveng.
Mr. Runjeet's..........ch a h Tynedale.
Mr. Runjeet's..........gr a h Frontier.
Mr. Runjeet's..........ch a h Velocipede.
S. A. W's..........c a h Denmark.
S. A. W's..........b a h Tory.
P. Ruttonjee's..........ch a h Tuesday.
P. Ruttonjee's..........b a h Heerat.
Hyderabad Confederacy's...c a h Sunshine.
Hyderabad Confederacy's...c h a h Silvermane.
Hyderabad Confederacy's...g a h Mohsin.
Major Beaver's ....g a h Chanticleer.

August 1.
Lord William Berresford's..b a h Lanercost.
Captain L. Gordon's ....b a h Lughman.
Mr. Aga Jan's ....b a h Turn of Luck.
Mr. Framjee Darabjee's ...b a h Ringleader.
Mr. Framjee Darabjee's ...b a c Saul.
Mr. Framjee Darabjee's ...b a c Raby.

MERCHANTS PURSE.

August 1.
Maharaja of Dhurbungah's.b w h Bolero.
Maharaja of Dhurbungah's.b e g Fitz William.

BEDOUIN STAKES.

July 1.
H. H. the Thakore Sahib of Rajkote's..........b a c Kingsclere.
Mr. Percival's ....b a g Bloodstone.
Mr. Percival's ....b a g Rathronan.
Nawab Khamal Khan's ...g a c Black Mist.
Mr. A. A, Apcar's ....b a h Saladin.
Mr. N.'s ....b a c Shazada.
Aga Mirza Ahmed's ....b a c Nadershah.
Aga Mirza Ahmed's ....b a c Dictator.
Aga Moochool Shah's ......br a c The Prince.
Aga Moochool Shah's ......b a c The Duke.
Mr. Dale's ....b a c Mediator.
Mr. Dale's ....g a c Firefly.
Mr. Runjeet's..........g a h Florizel.
Mr. Runjeet's..........ch a h Conqueror.
General Flood's ....b a h Comrade.
Mr. P. Rattonjee's..........ch a g Daylight.
Mr. C. N. C.'s..........b a g Mintmaster.
Hyderabad Confederacy's...g a h Mohshin.
Hyderabad Confederacy's...b a h Samnite.
Mr. Ali Bin Ameer's ....g a h Ameer.
Mr. Cook's ....ch c b m Duchess.
Mr. Cook's ....g a g Ameer.
Mrjor Beaver's ....b c b colt Victory by Nottingham T. B. English out of Victoria by Lord in waiting.
Major Prior's..........ch a g Rishan.
Mr. S. A. W.'s..........Ir g a h Iron Duke.

August 1.
Lord William Berresford's...b a h Lanercost.
Lord William Berresford's...b a h His Majesty.
Capt. L. Gordon's ....b a h Lughman.

GALLOWAY PLATE.

July 1.
Aga Jungee Shah's ....Ir g a g Turquoise.
Aga Jungee Shah's ....b a g Peacock.
Mr. Percival's ....b a g Rathronan.
Mr. Percival's ....b a g Bloodstone.
Aga Moochool Shah's ......ch a g The Viscount.
Mr. Runjeet's..........g a g Spread Eagle.
Mr. Runjeet's..........b a g Young Sherwood.
Mr. P. Ruttonjee's ....ch a g Daylight.
Mr. C. N. C.'s ....b a g Mintmaster.
Hyderabad Confederacy's..ch a g Goldfinch.
Hyderabad Confederacy's..b a g Kalifa.
Mr. Ali Bin Ameer's..........g a g Ameer.
Mr. Cook's ....g a g Deerfoot.
Mr. Cooverjee Ardaseer's ..ch a g Shahrookhe.
Major Prior's..........ch a g Rishan.
Mr. Ernest's ....gr a g Avalanche.

August 1.
Lord William Berresford's.g a p Shamshad.
Mr. Sedley's ....ir g a g Velvet.

THE HYDERABAD GOLD CUP.

July 1.
Hyderabad Confederacy's..b aus h Goldsborough.
Mr. O. Dignum's ....b aus m Target.
Major Prior's ....b w g Chatsworth.
Major Prior's ....b aus c Mistral.

August 1.
Maharajah of Durbungah's..b w g Bolero.
Maharajah of Durbungah's..b e g Fitz William.

THE HYDERABAD CLUB CUP.

July 1.
H. H. the Thakore Sahib of Rajkote's ....b a c Kingsclere.
Aga Jungee Shah's ....c a h Coeur-de-Lion.
Aga Jungee Shah's ....g a c Diamond.
Mr. Percival's ....g a p Light Heart.
Nawab Khamal Khan's ......gr a c Black Mist.
H. H. Aga Khan's..........b a h Emperor late Sumree
H. H. Aga Khan's..........b a c Burnett late Mooneer'
Mr. A. A. Apcar's ....b a h Saladin.
Mr. N's ....b a c Shazada.
Aga Mirza Ahmed's ....b a c Nadersha.
Aga Mirza Ahmed's ....b a c Dictator.
Aga Moochool Shah's ......b a c The Prince.
Aga Moochool Shah's ......b a c The Duke.
Mr. Dale's ....b a c Mediator.
Mr. Dale's ....g a c Firefly.

THE HYDERABAD CLUB CUP—*Continued.*

Mr. Runjeet's..........g a h Fronteer.
Mr. Runjeet's..........g a h Florizel.
Mr. Runjeet's..........ch a h Velocipede.
Mr. Runjeet's..........ch a h The Ghost.
Mr. S. A. W.'s..........b a h Nadur.
Mr. S. A. W.'s..........c a h Denmark.
General Flood's..........b a h Comrade.
Mr. P. Ruttonjee's..........b a h Goldman.
Mr. C. N. C.'s..........b a h Crusader.
Mr. C. N. C.'s..........b a g Mintmaster.
Hyderabad Confederacy's...g a h Mohsin.
Major Beaver's ....b a c Akbar.
Major Beaver's ....c a h Fortune.
Mr. Cook's ....b a c Rugny.

August 1.
Mr. A. J.'s ....gr a h Phosphorus.
Captain L. Gordon's ....b w g Lughman.
Lord William Berresford's ..b a h His Majesty.

THE GREAT CHAMPION PONY RACE.

July 1.
Mr. F. Gordon's..........b a h Infidel.
Mr. F. Gordon's (Nizam)...g c b p Irene.
H. H. the Thakore Sahib of Rajkote ....b a p Kingsley.
Captain Buckly's ....ch a p Joe Miller.
Mr. Hugh Gough's (Nizam's) g c b m Lady bird by Stoic.
Mr. Hugh Gough's (Nizam's) g a p Aristocrat.
Mr. Percival's..........b a p Boneen.
Mr. Stronach's ....g a p Commotion.
H. H. Aga Khan's..........g a p Shyda.
H. H. Aga Khan's..........g a p Khasaree.
Aga Mirza Ahmed's ....ch a p Sir Charles.
Mr. Runjeet's..........br a p Wickham.
Mr. Runjeet's..........ch a p Mandrake.
Mr. Runjeet's..........b a p Will-he-Willn.
Mr. P. Ruttonjee's..........g a p Sirdar.
Mr. P. Ruttonjee's..........b a p Sharp.
Hyderabad Confederacy's..g a p Mirror.
Hyderabad Confederacy's..b a p Bulbull.
Major Beaver's ....rn b a r b p Kangaroo.
Mr. Cook's ....ch cb p m Eva.
Mr. Cook's ....g a p Silvio.
Mr. Cook's ....b a p Tennasserim.
Mr. Cooverjee Ardeseer's..b a p Rex.
Captain Steele's..........ch c b g Ressaldar.
Mr. C. N. C.'s..........g a p Special.

August 1.
Lord William Berresford's...br w m Brown Bess.
Lord William Berresford's...b a p Shamrock.
Lord William Berresford's...b w h p Bob.
Lord William Berresford's...ch w m Empress.
Mr. C. Garraway's ....br c b p Lucky Boy.
Major William's ....ch c b p St. Patrick.

CRICKET.

GENL. TRAFFIC MANAGER'S OFFICE VS. A TEAM FROM BHOSAWAL.

This match was arranged to take place on Friday the 12th instant, but owing to the continuous rain play could not be commenced until after three o'clock but both sides managed to have an innings each before dusk. Play was continued on Saturday morning the Bhosawal men going in again, when six wickets fell for fifty-eight runs. The remaining four members of the Bhosawal team not being present, stumps were drawn and the match was therefore decided on the result of Friday's play, which left the home team winners by 76 runs.

G. T. M.'S C. CLUB.

Lake, c Morris, b Cahill	18
Gamble, c and b Freeland	30
Clark, c Gregory, b Freeland	6
Boileau, c Freeland, b Morris	4
Harrington, b Payne	8
George, b Gregory	14
Bice, b Gregory	9
Rhenius b Morris	9
Nicholson, c Waller, b Morris	1
Harvey, c Cahill, b Morris	2
Mayers, not out	0
Extras	6
Total..........	107

RHOSAWAL.

Payne, b Rhenius	0
Gregory, b Boileau	1
Moriarty, b Rhenius	15
Brett, b Rhenuis	7
Cahill, b Boileau	4
Freeland, hit wicket, b Rhenuis	0
Rowsell, b Boileau	0
Morris, run out	2
Mulligan, b Boileau	1
Brady, run out	0
Guiver, not out	0
Extras	1
Total..........	31

DISAGREEMENT BETWEEN HEADS OF COLLEGES.

A case is now pending before the Temporary Deputy Magistrate of Vizagapatam, in which Mr. Robert Stuart Sheppard, Principal of the Hindu College, Vizagapatam, charged Mr Daniel Lazarus, Head Master London Mission High School, Vizagapatam, with defamation under Section 500 of the Indian Penal Code. The following evidence has been recorded:—

Mr. Robert Stuart Sheppard said:—I am Principal of the Hindu College, Vizagapatam. On several occasions differences arose between myself and the accused which were settled through the interposition of friends, who did their best to check accused from endeavouring to lower the Hindu College, Vizagapatam, in the estimation of the public. Some time back accused went to the houses of several boys who had matriculated, and in some cases succeeded in dissuading the parents from sending them to the Hindu College. The unusual good results of the London Mission School at last year's Middle School Examination gave the accused what he considered to be a favourable opportunity to show his malice against the Hindu College and inviting parents to send their children to his school as the best in the Town. I was also informed that accused spoke of me as an intemperate and an extravagant man. Lastly, on or about the 18th February 1887, accused composed and printed a paper headed, *Advice to Matriculated Students*, and containing a number of defamatory passages against me and the teachers of the Hindu College, and circulated it in Vizagapatam, running as follows:—

"Never join Colleges where there is nothing but noise, disorder and confusion."

"Never study in Colleges where the teachers talk a great deal about themselves and do little work."

"Never trust in Colleges where heads resort to dishonest and unfair means to swell the strength of the school, and who allow boys to sit in classes by the dozen for months together without demanding any fee from them."

"Never hope to learn morality from Colleges where heads cannot set you a noble example in economy and temperance."

Complainant said that he was prepared to prove by witnesses that the foregoing extract from the printed circular published and circulated by the accused were maliciously published with intent to injure his reputation as well as the teachers of the Hindu College at Vizagapatam, as the defamatory expressions have been commonly understood as referring to the said College.

His Worship, after the examination of several witnesses for the prosecution, was of opinion that the notice taken, as a whole, was defamatory and referred to the complainant, and framed a charge accordingly against the accused under Section 500 of the Indian Penal Code.

Accused, in defence, pleaded that several matriculated lads had come to him for advice as to what College they should go to, and, as advice of this sort would be of general importance, and to save himself trouble, he had it (the circular) printed and circulated.

Mr. W. M. Scharlieb, the Acting Chief Magistrate, having been deputed to examine, on Commission, the Revd. Walter Joss, Principal of the London Mission High School, Madras; Revd. Charles Cooper, Professor, Christian College, Madras; Mr. Richard Brook Michell, Professor of Law, Presidency Collegege Madras; Mr. S. Rungiah Chetty, Professor and Superintendent of Vernacular Instruction, Christian College, Madras; and Mr. David Lin clair. Principal of the Church of Scotland Mission College, Madras; they were duly sworn last Saturday, at the Presidency Magistrates' Court, Egmore, and submitted their written statements, expressing their several opinions on the merits of the case.

Mr. Michell, informed His Worship that he knew nothing of the matter in dispute between complainant and accused, except so far that before the case was tried by the Temporary Deputy Magistrate of Vizagapatam, he, on behalf of the accused, applied to the High Court, Madras, for a tranfer of this case to the file of another Magistrate, which was refused; and that he, at that time, as a Professional man, received copy of the affidavit of complainant, but not Exhibits, A. B. and C., which called for his opinion. His Worship recorded the same.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY

Bombay, 15th August, 1887.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah..........	29·717
Temperature of the Air	80·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer..........	76·3
Dew Point	74·7
Relative humidity of Air	·826
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) ..	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	84·1
Minimum do. do. (read at [illegible])	77·3
General Direction of Wind* ..	W, WNW, NW, W, WNW
Movement of wind in 24 hours	24[illegible]
Fall of Rain	0·09
Total fall during month	9·89
,, ,, year	[illegible]
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 16th Aug..	0·06

* From midnight to midnight.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

FOR SALE, English-built BAROUCHE, in excellent condition. Light and strong. Price, Rs. 600. Also fast-trotting ARAB. Five years. Price, Rs. 250. Whole Turn-out, including Harness, for Rs. 800.—Address, ENGLISHMAN, *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ROSES, GERANIUMS, DHALIAS, and other Cut Flowers in Perfection, carefully packed and forwarded by train.—THOS. BROMLEY, Moola Road, Kirkee.

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CHEAP BARGAIN.—CARRIAGE, HORSE and HARNESS FOR SALE. Apply "W.," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

C. JOST & Co., GUNSMITHS.—Repairing and Bronzing Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, &c., under Guarantee. First Class Testimonials from Princes and the Army.

BARMAID WANTED, a Respectable Young Person of Good Appearance. Experience no object. Liberal Wages. Apply "HOTEL," care of this Office.

HAMS, BACON and CHEESE on Cut, at PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, Church-gate-street.

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LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S ALBERTS and GUARD CHAINS, 18ct. and 22 ct. Gold, of the latest and most beautiful fashions. Price Rs. 65 to Rs. 250. For sale at S. and J. KHAN, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. FOR CASH OR EASY TERMS
5, CHURCH GATE STREET.

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CHEAP SUITS! CHEAP SUITS!!—Coat and Trousers, Guaranteed all Wool, Rs. 15. Trousers per pair Rs. 7. Trial Order solicited.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street, Fort.

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TO LET, SECOND FLOOR No. 42-44, Tamarind Lane, suitable for European Residence or Offices. For Particulars Apply to SORABJI HORMUSJI BATTLIWALLA, No. 1. Bora Bazar Street.

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.˙. AGENTS WANTED.

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AFTERNOON CONCERT,
THIS AFTERNOON, AT 5-30 P.M.

PROGRAMME:

1 Organ Solo ....."Offertoire"..........Wely.
Mr. Mant.
2 Song ...."The Skipper"...........Jude.
Mr. Thelenberg.
3 Song ...."An Old Garden".........Hope Temple.
Mrs. Dixon.
4 Piano and Harmonium Duett.."La Patrouille".........Wely.
Mr. Mant and Mr. Easton
5 Song ...."Queen of my Heart (Dorothy)".........Cellier.
Mr. Dixon.
6 Organ Solo ...."Romanza"...........Beethoven.
Mr. Mant.
7 Song ...."The Song of Hybrias the Cretan"..........Elliott.
Mr. Thelenberg.
8 Song........."A Winter Story".........M. Watson.
Mrs. Charles Nixon.
9 Quartett........"O, all ye Ladies Fair"....Pearsall.

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Maclean's Guide to Bombay
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THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
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AT THE
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BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1881, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 16.

THE commercial telegrams from London of yesterday's date report few changes of importance. Consols remain at 101⅝, 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan at 101½, and French Rentes in Paris at 107. Indian Exchange Bank shares show a rise of 10s. in Chartered and £1 in Hongknog and Shanghai.

The General Produce markets are mostly unaltered. Poppy Seed to arrive via Canal comes 1s. per quarter, but other Seeds remain unchanged. Wheat shows a further decline of 6d. to 9d. per quarter in No. 2 Club.

Reuter's quotations for Piece Goods in Manchester mark no change, but Cotton in Liverpool continues to tend towards lower values. The closing tone yesterday was quiet, the sales being 10,000 bales, including 800 Surats, and in spot prices a decline of 1-16d. is quoted in Good Bengal and Good Tinnvelly, while Good Westerns are ⅛d. higher if correctly quoted, which we doubt. Americans to arrive are 1-64d. lower in all positions, except November-December, in which the decline is 1-32d., but in New York ready Cotton has receded ⅛ cent., while Futures are only 2 points down.

Our local market continues as before perfectly stagnant, and we have not heard of a single transaction for export. The local mills too are equally indifferent about buying, the only purchases we hear of being 100 bales Dhulia at Rs. 156, and 100 bales Compta at the same rate. New Good Broach for March delivery is quoted at Rs. 210, but quiet nominal, as there is no inquiry whatever.

In Wheat the depression is even more marked than in Cotton. Holders of such stocks as there are here are selling out at the best prices they can get, and European firms would be willing sellers for future delivery if they could find buyers We hear of some Ek Dhani Pessy having been settled at Rs. 4-2 per cwt for 91 per cent., but that is almost the only business.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	412	bales.
Wheat	13,716	cwts.
Linseed	3,418	"
Rapeseed	1,573	"
Gingelly	2,101	"
Poppy Seed	1,116	"
Groundnuts	2,111	"

FREIGHTS are unaltered as regards rate, and as dull as ever in tone, no new engagements of any importance being reported.

EXCHANGE we should call quiet but steady, with very little doing. Rates are not quotably altered, although if anything we should say the unspoken tendency is towards firmness, and Bank telegraphic for any amount could probably be got at the demand rate. Quotations are :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 31-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 3-16d.	"
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 5 3-16d.	"
Francs, 3 months' sight	1·81⅞	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER is decidedly firmer, and Fours have improved to Rs. 97 15-16. Fours-and-a-half remain at Rs. 102¼.

SHARES are very steady, and Spinning and Weaving Mills still move upwards. Jewraz Baloo and Manockjee Petit have advanced Rs. 10, Mahaluxmi Rs. 10 per share.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	30,000	500	all	14 pct.	770
Bank of Bengal	142,000	500	all	10 do.	850xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	665
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	115
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	41,000	100	all	17½ do.	£47
National Bank of India	37,320	$125 250		5 pct.	122
RAILWAY COMPANIES					
G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	–	–	£154½
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	–	£100	–	–	£171
INSURANCE COMPANIES.					
Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	900
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,030
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,800
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad S. & W. Co.	1,308	1,000	1,000	...	1,375
Albert Edward Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	452½
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,345	100	100	Rs. 5	108
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	355
Ahmedabad Ginning & M. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	..	–
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4,800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	..	..
Alliance Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	615
Bellary S. & W. Mill, Ld.	871	500	500	Rs. 22½	575
Bombay Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	500	500	Rs. 20	330
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	890
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	165
Central India S. & W. & Mf'g. Co., Ld.	4,500	500	[illegible]	Rs. 25	865
City of Bombay Mf'g. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	915
Colaba Land & Mill Co., Ld.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 17½	735
Connaught Mills Co., Ld.	840	500	500	Rs. 25	615
Coorla S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	620
David Mills Co., Ld.	1,600	500	300		350n.
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,100
Empress S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,415½	500	500	Rs. 2	655
Framjee Petit S. and Mf'g. Co., Ld.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	650
Gordon S. & Mf'g. Co. Ld.	9,700	150	150	..	177½
Goolam Baba S. & W. Co., Limited	2,000	500	500	..	..
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited	462	1,000	1,000	..	...
Guzerat S. & W. Co., Limited	420	1,000	1,000	...	..
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	890
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	515
Hingunghat Mill Co., Limited.	700	575	500	Rs. 37½	720
Hyderabad Deccan S. & W. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	625 861
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,380
Imperial Cotton Mills Co., Limited	1,360	500	5	Rs. 25	480
Jamshed Mfg. Co., Limited	1,600	250	250	...	300
James Greaves Mill Co., Limited	1,320	500	500	Rs. 25	605xd
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original	600	500	500		420
Increased	1,483	250	2	Rs. 14	
Jubilee Mill Co., Ld.	466	1,000	200	Rs. 55	200n
Jewraj Balloo S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1,120
Khandesh S. & W. Mills Co., Ld	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	880
Khattow Makanjee S. & W. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	830
Lukhmidas Khimjee S. & W. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	875
Leopold S. Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld	3,500	100	100	Rs. 5	143
Madras United S. and W. Mills Co., Ld.	500½	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	2,430xd
Mahaluxmi S. & W. Co., Ld.	650	1,000	1,000	..	600
Mazagon S. & Mfg. Co., Ld	5,000	250	250	Rs. 8	180
Morarjee Goculdas S. & W. Co., Ld	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,465
Maneckjee Petit Mfg. Co., Limited	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,280
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg. Co., Limited	1,300	100	100		38
Nawab of Baila S. W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,000	250	250	...	...
New Great Eastern S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	890
National S. & W. Co., of India, Limited	600	1,000	1,000	...	510
Narayen Cotton Mills, Limited	500	1,000	1,000	...	200
Oriental S. & W. Co., Limited	5,720	625	625	Rs. 25	590
People of India S. & Mfg. Co., Limited	1,000	250	250	Rs. 6½	135
Presidency Mills Co., Limited	1,000	1,000	..	...	950
Prince of Wales S. & Mfg. Co., Limited	2,189	125	125	...	80
Queen S. & W. Co., Limited	799	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	985
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld	611	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	870
Sasson S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	...	1500
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	...	500
Sholapore S. & W. Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1,190
Soonderdas S. & W. Mill Co., Ld.	650	1,000	1,000	..	665
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	250	...	250
Swadeshi Mills Co., Ld	4,000	500	500		535
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	490
Veramgaum S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	800	500	500	...	..
Western India S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	760

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

CRAWLEY—August 16, at Malabar Hill, of typhoid fever, Ada Margaret, wife of C E Crawley.

LYONS—August 16, at Mazagon, at the residence of his mother. Peter Lyons, H. M.'s Mint, aged 48 years. Funeral will take place this (Wednesday) evening at 5 o'clock. Friends will please accept this intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

EVANS—August 9, at Rura, the wife of A C Evans, Executive Engineer, I B, N-W P, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1887.

WE recently referred to the proposal, which originated with the Nizam, to strengthen the machinery of Government in Hyderabad. The proposal in question was mentioned with approval by the London *Times*. The paper somewhat misunderstood the details, and was under the impression that the new departure was already taken, and that a Cabinet would henceforth aid the Minister of the Nizam to carry on the work of administration. As a matter of fact the proposal is still under consideration. The Nizam's desire is that two Secretaries of State, who have experience in the work of Government at Hyderabad, should get a Ministerial status, and form with the Minister, a sort of Cabinet, which, presided over by his Highness, should carry on the Government, much as administrative work is carried on at present in all European countries, and in British India. The Government of India hesitated a little before acquiescing in an innovation upon the traditional machinery of native States, and recommended that one Secretary of State might be given quasi-Ministerial status. This suggestion of a half measure the Nizam declined to act upon, preferring to have two Secretaries of State, so that one might be a balance to the other, rather than one who would be very much his own master so long as he was allowed a free hand by the Minister, who would still be ostensibly the one man responsible for the accomplishment of the administrative work of the country. We learn that the question has now been very fully considered by H. E. the Viceroy, who has had all the facts bearing on the matter placed before him by Mr. Cordery, the experienced Resident at Hyderabad. His Excellency gives his unqualified approval to the Nizam's proposal. The Secretary of State, Lord Cross, also approves of the measure, so that there is no external opposition to defer the realisation of the Nizam's statesmanlike plan for the improvement of the administration, and securing the machinery of Government against the shocks which were inevitable whenever the Dewan, burdened with undivided responsibility, was removed from office either by resignation, or otherwise. It is said that the Nawab Asman Jah, the newly-appointed Minister, is somewhat doubtful of the advantage of associating with himself two Secretaries of State to form a Cabinet under the presidency of the Nizam. Had he more experience of the working of the system which proved trying to the first Sir Salar Jung, and has so soon used up his two successors, the Nawab would welcome the Nizam's proposal to give solidity and permanence to the administration, of which he will still be the directing head and chief. The modern Prime Minister has quite as much initiative and quite as much real power as he can find time and strength to utilise fully; and the aid and support which he gets from colleagues who share his labours and his responsibility, double his means of being useful to his Sovereign and his country. Modern society even in India has grown too complicated, and its needs have become too exacting, for any one administrator, however capable and indefatigable, to do the whole work or see it all done. The Minister of former times is now everywhere in civilised countries replaced by the Prime Minister, and his co-adjutors, who share the work and the responsibility, by their co-operation render his hold of power more sure, and more permanent. The Nizam having proposed this salutary improvement in the machinery of administration, and having obtained the approval not only of Colonel Marshall and Mr. Cordery, who are on the spot, and can judge of the special needs and special dangers of Hyderabad, but that of the Viceroy and the Secretary of State, there is only one course for a Minister to pursue who desires to consolidate his position. It is to frankly co-operate in carrying out the proposal to establish a Cabinet, which will ensure to the Government of the State a continuity of administrative life which is its most pressing need.

YESTERDAY the High Court heard "Stevens Howard" for the third time on the subject of an alleged contempt of that Court, which the said Stevens Howard, and no one else, asserted had been committed by the editor and proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*. The application had enjoyed a position on the list of the Court's business for six days; there were five adjournments, and on three separate days the Judges sat on the Bench while Howard, so jealous for their dignity, essayed to show that this journal had treated the Court with disrespect. In the course of the proceedings on the second day (Aug. 2nd) on which Howard addressed the Court, Mr. Justice West deemed it necessary to point out that the applicant had not, up to that hour, shown what was the article or writing which he alleged to be in contempt of Court. Thereupon Stevens Howard for the first time handed in a copy of the *Bombay Gazette* with the following paragraph marked therein :—"We have had recently in Bombay several examples of the facilities which are afforded to ingenious persons to turn to profit what we consider a lax application of the provisions of the law in regard to alleged libel. Any pretext whatsoever, the omission of the prefix 'Mr.' in mentioning the name of a plaintiff or a defendant in a police case, is held sufficient warrant for making an application to the courts of law, and setting in motion the whole machinery of litigation to the vexation and annoyance of third parties. The right to demand that the Courts should take action upon the most frivolous allegation that a man was harmed in his interests, or in his reputation, enables a light-hearted accuser to asperse not only those against whom he has a personal grudge, but to bespatter the names of all and sundry, not even excepting his Excellency the Governor, and the guests under his roof." Having read this, the *piece de conviction* relied upon by the applicant, Mr. Justice West thus distinctly pronounced the opinion of their Lordships that there was no contempt of Court: "We have nothing to do with defamation, and there has been nothing shown to us in the newspaper which can be considered contempt of Court." There was no contempt of Court in the article with which Howard had occupied so much of the time of the Judges. Yet he was allowed to proceed with his vindication of the Court. He had already imputed motives of personal malice to the conductor of this paper. The evident purpose of advertising himself under pretence of protecting the Court, did not cause the learned Judges to cut the applicant short and tell him that there having been no contempt of which the Court had complained, he might go about his business. Mr. Justice West, finding that it was after 5 o'clock, adjourned the matter till the next day!

Now if the High Court be jealous of its dignity it should surely prefer to have its guardianship in the hands of its own judges. Nothing could be gained by encouraging the championship of the first comer who had nothing to base his action upon but an article in a newspaper which the judges themselves had declared not to be a contemptuous. Yet that is precisely what Mr. Justice West had done, and in so doing he imposed upon us the duty which he, as we conceive, ought to have discharged. Howard addressed to us a long letter stating that he intended to take proceedings against the proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette* for defamation, but promising not to do so if we would insert his letter saying that he was going to bring out a newspaper, one of the duties of which would be to inquire into the character of existing journals. We declined to give him the benefit of a free advertisement for a scurrilous paper, even at the price of a surcease of proceedings in the Bombay courts. But we were not under any obligation to withhold from the public a paragraph in a letter sent us in which he thus admitted that he had a precious record which was not one to be very proud of: "In a long, but not exhaustive, communication, ostensibly relating to our suggestion that the Judges of the High Court, who are favoured with so many interviews by Mr. Stephen Howard, should ask that gentleman who he is, what is his record, and how he obtains his livelihood, Mr. Howard gives this information as to his 'record':—'The 'record' to which you refer can be no other than two documents, one official, the other demi-official or 'confidential,' forwarded by Col. Welden, Commissioner of Police, *qua*-Agent of the Administration of Sir M. E. Grant Duff, to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, copies of which have been circulated by means of a detective and an emissary from Madras to every person with whom the spies set to watch my movements reported I had any dealings.' The substance of the 'record' is carefully forgotten by Mr. Howard, but it is something to learn that he is perfectly aware that such a document does exist."

We were in full right of self-defence when we published this extract from a number of epistles which Howard had addressed to us asking to make us his accomplices in advertising himself. He succeeded more easily with the High Court in that enterprise. With all this—to which Howard himself drew attention—before the Judges, he was allowed yesterday to proceed with his efforts to vindicate the dignity of that Court. For two hours and more he was listened to; and he was comforted by the judicial pronouncement of Mr. Justice West that this journal had shown want of taste in alluding to his record. For part of three several days Howard, standing up for the credit and dignity of the Court, had availed himself of the opportunity to asperse a third party who had no *locus standi*, and therefore could not either cross-examine his traducer or reply to him. Yet the learned Judge thinks it would have been in better taste for the victim to allow the Court to be made the medium of aspersing him with impunity rather than have the temerity to point out to the Court the purpose to which unmeasurable impudence, and something worse, was putting it.

We bow to the opinion of the her Majesty's High Court expressed as it is with great clearness in a judgment that goes into the questions raised by Howard with a gravity which must be regarded by that individual as a compliment to his talents and public spirit. We stand rebuked; and defenceless. In future any man, whatever his character, whatever his motives may be, upon the pretence of moving the Court to defend its own honour, heap imputations on us, impute to us base and unworthy motives, and go at it again and again three times over, spreading the publication over an appreciable period of time; we must not appear in person or fee counsel to defend ourselves, or plead for suspense of judgment by a public opinion which is misled; we may know—all who care to learn may know—that the man who is thus delivering himself of all that he thinks may be to our discredit or injury, has a record which would prevent him from holding his ground for five minutes in the witness box; but we must not even hint that what he is uttering is not the utterance of a respectable and credible man. To do so might prejudice, but would not inform, the Court, which is at no pains to inform itself by sending for the records of sister Courts; but serenely just, listens to what is said, and delivers itself of indisputable principles by which all honest men should guide their path through life. We bow to all this; but we will not answer for the general public, who may come to think that the procedure which to-day is employed to harass a newspaper, may daily be employed against any man who is singled out for an experiment on his time and nerve and pocket, which can be tried with such ease and such entire and such scandalous immunity.

"M. I. P.," the writer of the letter on the vacancy in the Governor's Council which appeared in yesterday's issue, complains of certain changes which his letter underwent in revision. He tells us that the point of his letter was "on very good authority to charge Lord Reay and Mr. Richey, (the surviving members of the Government) with scheming to exclude Mr. West from being their colleague." The charge is a serious one, and this is the first time that "M. I. P." has assured us that it has so good a warrant as he conceives it has. It was, he will see, a charge to which we should naturally hesitate to give currency unless we had either some reasonable assurance of its truth, or at all events unless it were endorsed by the name of the writer who made it. We are not sure, even now, that we are not showing him too great indulgence in accepting his assurance as to the reliability of the evidence on which his charge is based without insisting that he shall tell us who his witness is. We publish it, as it will be accepted for what it is worth, though we do this reluctantly, and only because we are satisfied that the writer has made it in good faith. We do not endorse or countenance the charge; we do not believe it, either as it applies to Lord Reay or to Mr. Richey.

GENERAL GOODFELLOW, in a letter to Mr. Cursetjee S. DeVitre, bears testimony to the good conduct of the Lascars on board the Tasmania, on which steamer he was a passenger. General Goodfellow writes :—"You ask if it is true that the native crew behaved badly. I cannot say that this was the case. Some of the Seedi boys were unruly, and many of them died from exposure to the cold. But the lascar crew did all in their power, and obeyed their officers. It was a miserable business, and there was not much to be done after the ship went on the rocks."

As Regiments and Police patrols in Upper Burma are, to a large extent, quartered in places at which no Post Office exists, the delivery of unpaid or insufficiently paid articles at such places is impossible. But paid letters, &c., are forwarded by convoys or escorts as opportunity offers. To prevent disappointment the public are, therefore, the Postal Authorities state, strongly recommended fully to prepay the postage on articles intended for delivery in Upper Burma.

H. H. THE MAHARAJAH HOLKAR of Indore and suite left Bombay last evening by the Calcutta mail train. The guard of honour was furnished by the Marine Battalion. A large number of persons assembled to witness his Highness's departure.

A MADRAS contemporary hears from Burma that the Rev. Mr. Wintour has filed a suit against the Bishop of Rangoon and others to recover passage money, arrears of salary, and damages for defamation.

THE Secretary of State, having sanctioned the appointment of a scientific assistant in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, Dr. Watt, C.I.E., will be the first incumbent of this office.

MR. CREIGHTON, the Locomotive Superintendent of the South Indian Railway, is gradually doing away with monthly paid salaries, and, in lieu thereof, is introducing the system of daily wages, especially in the workshops, thus following the procedure existing at present at the Perambore Workshops on the Madras Railway.

THE official Judicial Commissonership of Oudh, remarks an up-country paper, is apparently not a coveted post. It has been declined by the two Senior Commissioners in Oudh and, if report speaks correctly, by the Legal Remembrancer of these Provinces, and it is still unknown who will succeed to the acting appointment should Mr. Young decide on taking the short leave for which he is gazetted. "The quantity and responsibility of the work, and the depressing sense of constantly increasing arrears, amply account for the unpopularity of the post, and indeed unless the judicial amalgamation with the North-West comes more quickly than there is sign of its doing at present, an additional Judicial Commissioner will again be wanted to bring the Court anything like level with its business."

THE monsoon rains, though they commenced late, may be pronounced satisfactory so far, only in parts of the Punjab and Sind is there any considerable deficiency. In the tract of country represented by Dera Ghazi Khan, Mooltan, Ferozepore, Jacobabad and Shikarpur no rain has fallen, and though the demands of this tract are modest—some five inches or less a year—it wants that little much. To give abundant rain to the Punjab it is necessary that the Bombay and Bengal current should unite over that part of the land; but this year the Bengal current has been feeble, or has drifted away eastwards, and the consequence is that the rain, being entirely derived from the Bombay side has been deficient. At the close of July the rainfall was deficient also from the north bank of the Ganges to the Himalayas, but the heavy falls of last week have rapidly reduced the arrears. The words of Mr. Elliot's forecast that the Central Provinces would get more than their share have been amply fulfilled from Jubbulpore to Chanda.

A MARINE Police Force is to be established in Mandalay, and the following notice appears in Brigade Orders :—Steady and intelligent Europeans being required for temporary employment in the Marine Police, Officers Commanding British Corps in the Command will be good enough to forward to the Brigade Office the names of any Non-Commissioned Officers who may volunteer and are recommended for this duty. The men selected will probably be required to take command of police river patrol steam-launches; a colloquial knowledge of Hindustani is necessary; and the names of none but the most thoroughly reliable and intelligent Non-Commissioned Officers are to be submitted. Regimental pay of Non-Commissioned Officers will be made up to Rs. 100 per mensem, with Rs. 20 extra if not provided with free quarters. Free rations will *not* be granted.

THE upholders of the Portuguese Ecclesiastical jurisdiction in Ceylon are still hopeful that their resistance to the transfer of the King of Portugal's patronage to the Vatican will succeed. The last mail, says a Colombo paper, brought us news from Portugal, which will be gratifying to the Padroadists of Ceylon; for it will, perhaps, not be long before we shall have the opportunity of congratulating them on the final success of their persevering efforts to remain under the Portuguese jurisdiction. On the 10th June, the Portuguese Chamber of Peers adopted a resolution that the Government should signify to the Holy Father the earnest desire and prayer of the Chamber that the Padroadist churches of Ceylon, which have not submitted to the Propaganda, should remain under the jurisdiction of the Portuguese patronage. We have before us the speech of the Conde de Alkin, in which he defended at great length the cause of the Padroadists of Ceylon, translating, for the information of the Chamber, the account of the lay services held in their charges, which appeared in the *Anglo-Lusitano*. The resolution referred to, which was signed by Archbishop Amorim Pessoa, the Conde de Alte, the ex-Minister Bocage and others, was moved by M. Miguel Osorio, Chief Justice of Lisbon. The Government have promised to do all in their power to satisfy the wishes of the Chamber.

A NEW translation is all but completed of Mahmoud Shabistari's "Mystical Garden of Roses." The translation is the work of Major-General Johnson Pasha, from an edition A. H. 1280. "The Gulshan-i-Raz" was composed in 1319 (717 A. H.), and is in the form of a series of questions propounded by Amir Sayid Hosaini, a Sufi of Herat. It is a representative example of one of those strings of beatific ideas and metaphor in which the literature of the East in times past abounded. Messrs. Trübner and Co. are the publishers.

REFERRING to the statement that the question of the external and internal defence of Italy is engaging the special attention of the Indian Government *Vanity Fair* remarks :—As a matter of fact, the subject has for a long time back occupied the attention of the Government, and about two years ago certain places in India were designated as refuse centres for the non-combatant portion of the European population of the country, and Gatlings and other weapons for their defence were sent out. I am told from India, no further back than last mail, by a person holding a high position in the country that unless a very radical change in the administration is made, he believes our tenure of India may before long be counted among the things of the past. I know that such a view of the situation is held by more than one high Indian official now in England.

IT leaked out in the course of conversation amongst the members of Sub-Committee of the Public Service Commission at Madras, on Friday last, that a practice which is not generally known to Europeans prevails in Southern India, something akin to if it is not downright slavery. It appears that landholders have been in the habit from time immemorial of buying up the ryots so that they (the ryots) may not be at liberty, even if they wished it, to serve other landholders. The landholder, it is said, makes advances from time to time—and especially in seasons of dearth—of sums of money or quantities of grain to the ryot simply for the asking, and thus places the ryot under a deep and lasting obligation to himself. The ryot does not attempt to repay the money, but he places his services at the absolute disposal of the landholders. The children of the ryot follow in the father's footsteps, and they too consider themselves bound to serve the same landholder and no other, the landholder making similar advances to the children as occasion requires. By this system it would be simply impossible for a European or Eurasian to settle on the land to advantage, as though he may at times be able to obtain the services of ryots, when those same ryots are called upon by their own master they will desert the European or Eurasian landholder.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PRINCE FERDINAND OF BULGARIA.

LONDON, AUG. 16.

England, Italy, Austria and Turkey have recognized Prince Ferdinand as Prince of Bulgaria, but under certain reservations.

THE DYNAMITE SCARE.

The substance found in the possession of the French woman, Dupont, at Cowes, and which was taken to be dynamite, turns out on closer inspection to be merely modelling clay.

THE BOMBAY COUNCIL.

The Hon. J. B. Richey is appointed Member of the Executive Council, Government of Bombay, in succession to Sir Maxwell Melvill, deceased.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUG. 16.

Sir Frederick Roberts leaves Simla in the first week of October. He will probably meet the Viceroy at Peshawar early in November, and accompany him on tour over the North-West Frontier.

PRIVILEGE LEAVE FOR FIELD SERVICE.

All Civil and Military Officers serving in Burma have been conceded the privilege of counting their leave from the time of their arrival at and departure from Calcutta. Military Officers who have been unable to take their special leave this year may take it next.

REGULATIONS REGARDING LOANS TO CIVILIANS.

It is reported that the regulations regarding Civilians borrowing money from natives are likely to be republished for general information.

REDUCTION OF PRESIDENCY ALLOWANCES IN THE POSTAL SERVICE.

The *Pioneer* states that Presidency allowance of Rs. 200 a month, which is now attached to such appointments as Postmaster-Generalships of Calcutta and Bombay, and the Assistant Director General and Deputy Comptroller of Post Offices at Calcutta, will be reduced on the next vacancy in each appointment to Rs. 125, whilst the next Assistant Postmaster of Bombay will draw Rs. 50 instead of Rs. 100 after this year. No Postal officer will draw house rent allowances, at Simla or any other hill station, except the Deputy Postmasters of Calcutta and Bombay, if they should be causing no extra expense to Government.

WELCOME TO THE THAKORE SAHEB OF GONDAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

GONDAL, AUG. 16.

A most enthusiastic meeting of the townspeople was held here yesterday evening, Rao Bahadoor Gunesh Govind presiding, to consider the best way of according a hearty welcome home to the Thakore Saheb on his return from England.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

THE MAILS.

ADEN, AUG. 16.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Parramatta, which left Bombay with the English mails, on the 9th instant, arrived here at 8 o'clock this morning.

ADEN, AUG. 16.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steamer Surat, with the English mails of 5th August, left here for Bombay at 3 p.m., this afternoon.

The same Company's steamer Nepaul left at 4 p.m. for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, AUG. 15.

The Hall Line steamer Aston Hall arrived here last evening.

PLYMOUTH, AUG. 15.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Rohilla arrived here yesterday evening, two days before due date.

PORT SAID, AUG. 15.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kerbela, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast, left here this morning.

SUEZ, AUG. 15.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Cathay arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie arrived here this morning from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo.

HONGKONG, AUG. 16.

The Italian steamer Bormida left here for Bombay this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 15.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Fair Dhollera	3 15-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69¼
4½ per cent. „	72¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	101¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	101¼
4½ per cent. French Rentes	107
Bar Silver	44¼

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY, NIGHT, Aug. 15.

10 p.m.	79·5

TUESDAY, Aug. 16.

6 a.m.	78·4
10 a.m.	81·3
2 p.m.	82·4
4 p.m.	78·0

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(AUGUST 16.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Mails for Persian Gulf will be closed at Karachi at 1-30 p.m., on Thursday the 18th instant.

A CURIOUS instance of the high-handed conduct of the police towards people who are unfortunate enough to come within their clutches, even though on a false charge, occurred in the Madras High Court on Saturday. A prisoner named Gopalan, who was charged with housebreaking by night and theft in a building, but against whom there was not a tittle of legal evidence, on being acquitted by the jury under the direction of his Lordship the Chief Justice, was actually struck, in open Court, before he had walked five yards out of the dock by a police officer who had been standing just behind the prisoners during the trial. Luckily for this police officer, but most unfortunately for the public, his Lordship the Chief Justice did not happen to see what was going on, or we may be sure that the delinquent would himself have become a prisoner, and would have been committed for contempt of Court. If a police officer dares to behave in this way in Court itself (says the *Madras Times*), and under the very nose of the Chief Commissioner, who was present at the time, it is not altogether to be wondered at, that complaints of cruelty and ill-treatment are rife against the whole force on every side; and we think it likely that the tinker who assaulted the police the other day, and was, we believe, sentenced to seven months' rigorous imprisonment for so doing, may very likely have been driven to desperation by treatment of this kind. Had the acquitted prisoner been a European, he would certainly have knocked the police officer down on the spot, or else have appealed to his Lordship the Chief Justice for protection. It is much to be regretted that some one did not persuade the native in question to take the latter course in the present case. The Police officer who committed this cowardly assault richly deserves to be made an example of.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN RENNY, 7th Bengal Cavalry, has been ordered home to rejoin the Staff College on return from Field Service in Burma.

AN exchange of battalions has been sanctioned between Captain Donne, 1st Battalion, and Lugard, 2nd Battalion, Norfolk Regiment.

COLONEL H. COLLET arrived in India and left Jubbulpore on the 11th instant on his way to join his Brigade Command in Upper Burma.

LIEUTENANTS EALES, Wing Officer, 5th Pioneers, and Shields, Punjab Infantry, has been transferred to the 2nd Punjab Infantry, *vice* Stuart. promoted.

CAPTAIN PAGET, R. A., has been been ordered to proceed from Meerut to Ahmedabad to join A Battery, 2nd Brigade, into which he has been promoted.

LIEUTENANTS POINGDESTRE, 40th Bengal Infantry, and Loch, 1-3rd Gurkhas, have been appointed to the Intelligence Branch, Quartermaster-General's Department.

SURGEON S. HASSAN has been appointed to the permanent medical charge of the 3rd Bengal Infantry, *vice* Raddock, retired, Surgeon H. C. Banerji getting the officiating medical charge of the 26th Punjab Infantry, *vice* Dr. Hassan.

THE following Royal Engineer Officers have been posted as follows:—Captain Barnet and Lieutenant Remington to the Meerut Command, Military Works, and Lieutenant Hunter to the Head-quarters of the I. G. Military Works. Lieutenant G. Williams, R.E., is transferred from the Rawal Pindi Command to the Head-quarters, I. G. Military Works.

The following postings have been made to First Battalions:—Captain Oates, Connaught Rangers; Captain Robson, West Surrey Regiment; Captain Newbury, Lincolnshire Regiment; Colonel Carwithen and Captain Godfray, King's Own Scottish Borderers. To Second Battalions:—Quartermaster Fox, Derbyshire Regiment, and Lieutenant White, Cheshire Regiment.

FROM the 1st September 1887, the publication in G. O. C. C. of extracts from the *London Gazettes* affecting officers of her Majesty's Forces serving in India will be discontinued, but the date of receipt of each *Gazette* at Army Head-Quarters will only be notified. Effect will be given by commanding officers and others concerned to the notifications in the *London Gazettes* either on receipt of a copy thereof, or of the War Office monthly Army List in which the *Gazettes* are officially notified.

INSTANCES having occurred during the past Musketry year of companies of British regiments having, without sufficient cause, carried out all the field practices consecutively, and in some cases having performed the field practices immediately after the range practices, his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Madras, while leaving it to General Officers commanding to decide what number of practices shall be carried out in any month, desires that the instructions contained in paragraph 34 of the Regulations for Musketry Instruction, 1887, shall have their special attention, and that the expenditure of the regulated allowance of ammunition per man shall be distributed over as great a period of the year as possible.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL WOLSELEY, writing in Brigade Orders on the departure of this Officer, states he "cannot allow Lieutenant-Colonel Simpson, Brigade-Major, to leave his command without placing on record the high opinion he has formed of the work done by this Officer during his continuous service in the Upper Burma Field Force since November 1885. Although Lieutenant-Colonel Simpson has served but a short time under the Brigadier-General, it has been sufficient to afford him unmistakeable proof of Lieutenant-Colonel Simpson's capacity as a Staff Officer, and the high estimation in which he was held by Brigadier-General East has been fully borne out. The Brigadier-General congratulates Lieutenant-Colonel Simpson on having gained the promotion in the Adjutant-General's Department which he has so well earned, and whilst regretting his loss wishes him God-speed and good luck on his new appointment."

THE following officers who recently underwent a course of instruction at the recent musketry classes have obtained extra musketry certificates:—Major Gordon, 23rd Pioneers; Captain Farquarson, 3rd Dragoon Guards; Lieutenants Stokes, Royal Lancaster Regiment; Yale, West Yorkshire Regiment; Doran, Royal Irish Regiment; Hardy, Worcestershire Regiment; Lemarchant, West Riding Regiment; O'Leary, Royal Irish Fusiliers; Carleton, 5th Bengal Cavalry; Willes, 15th Bengal Cavalry; Medley, 17th Bengal Cavalry; Templer, 5th Punjab Cavalry; Cairnsfather, 29th Punjab Infantry; Brander, 32nd Pioneers; Lacy, 45th Sikhs; Jermyn, 2nd Sikhs; Blyth, Warwickshire Regiment; Ruston, Devonshire Regiment; Alexander, Leicestershire Regiment; Ellis, Scottish Rifle; Bowles, East Surrey Regiment; Burlton, Derbyshire; King-Salter, Rifle Brigade; Grimston, 6th Bengal Cavalry; Macartney, 11th Bengal Lancers; Balfour, 13th Bengal Lancers; Richardson, 3rd Bengal Infantry; Rattray, 45th Sikhs; Stainforth, 39th Bengal Infantry; Hutchinson 1-3rd Gurkhas; Rose, 2-3rd Gurkhas; and Lieutenant D. J. O. Taylor Bombay Staff Corps.

THE Negus of Abyssinia is said to have forwarded an appeal to the Queen, through the Resident at Aden, to mediate between him and the Italians on the basis of the treaty negotiated by Admiral Hewett three years ago. No doubt when the Italians took over Massowa from Egypt, with the full consent of the British Government, they were understood to do so subject to the stipulations of that treaty. But war abrogates all treaties; and the Battle of Dagoli has materially and irrevocably altered the relations between Italy and Abyssinia. An appeal to the treaty would have been in order when first King John accused the Italians of violating that agreement by occupying Saati, a post on what was alleged to be neutral ground. But Ras Aloola, at the head of a large army, swooped down upon the place and massacred a little column of 500 Italians. The steady increase of the Italian garrison at Massowa is no doubt alarming the Negus, and if he be now turning to the English Government for countenance and support, it must be remembered that he was appealing to the French not many months ago. The French Consul at Massowa had to be recalled on account of unauthorized correspondence (intercepted by the Italian outposts) with the Negus.

A MOVEMENT is on foot to commemorate the Jubilee of the well known-divine and hymn writer, the Rev. Dr. Horatius Bonar, and subscriptions for that purpose will be received at the Agra Bank. A statement which the general committee at Edinburgh have issued says that amongst the Christian ministers whose year of Jubilee coincides with that of Queen Victoria, no one is better known, or more esteemed and loved, than Horatius Bonar, whose praise is in all the churches. He was ordained at Kelso on the 30th of November, 1837, and a rich blessing rested on his ministry there. In 1866 he was called to be the First Minister of Chalmers' Memorial Church, Edinburgh; and a few weeks ago he has had the privilege of welcoming the unanimous choice of the congregation of a gifted colleague and successor—the Rev. John M. Sloan, M.A., late of Glasgow. It is proposed to signalise the Ministerial Jubilee of the Rev. Dr. Bonar by a suitable testimonial expressive of the veneration and affection in which he is held, not only by his congregation, and his own Church, but throughout the Christian world. Dr. Bonar is best known by his valued contributions to the service of Sacred Song. Some of his hymns are sung wherever the English language is spoken, and have been translated for native Christians in heathen lands. Beyond the inner circles of Dr. Bonar's congregation and personal friends, there are doubtless many in the United Kingdom, its Colonies and Dependencies, in the United States, and other lands, who have been edified and cheered by his Christian Lyrics and other writings, to whom it would be a real pleasure to have an opportunity of contributing to the proposed testimonial.

SEVERAL of the German papers have again taken up the question of Heligoland, and express their wish for the acquisition of the island by Germany. One of them goes so far as to hope that, in the interest of Germany, it will be soon possible to acquire this piece of German soil from England by peaceable means. "I should like to point out to our German friends," says *Vanity Fair*, "that Heligoland, when it came into British possession was Danish soil. Unless, then, they adopt the method of the New Zealander, who laid claim to a piece of land on the plea that he had eaten the man to whom it originally belonged, I do not see how they can make good their pretensions. I imagine that thoughts of the cooling breezes on the island have tinged the ideas of the editors in their sun-broiled towns on the mainland."

HIS HIGHNESS SIVAJI HOLKAR ON HIS TRAVELS.

(FROM OUR PERIPATETIC CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON,

WALKING up and down the garden of the world, listening to the songs of the little birds in the trees, one comes to know more of the philosophy of life than by sitting idly in marble halls hearkening to the prattle of fair women, or to the sonorous nonsense of brave men. I have been greatly struck with the profound puzzlement of well-informed writers in the London papers, political and social, as to the ways of Indian Princes at home—or, shall we say, all abroad?—in the great Metropolis during that trying time of the celebration of her Most Gracious Majesty's Jubilee. Here I am struck by a happy thought which takes the form of a conundrum. Why is the Jubilee of her Royal and Imperial Majesty the Queen of England and Empress of India, of the Faith Defender, like the first French Republic? Because it is One and Indivisible. There are many things in the history of the First Republic which have puzzled historians from Mr. Carlyle to M. Taine, and there are sundry matters connected with the Jubilee which puzzle contemporary historians, from Mr. Buckle of the *Times* to Mr. Labouchere of *Truth*. Not one of them can penetrate the Holkar mystery. Did his Highness the Maharajah of Indore come to England of his own good-will and for his own pleasure, or did he come under dire compulsion, such as that which brought Queen Zenobia to Rome when his Majesty the Emperor Aurelian returned from a memorable tour in the East? When he was in London, was his Highness made the object of attentions which were beyond his desert? Was he decorated, petted feted, and spoiled until the one thing left him to do was to requite his hosts by his huge ingratitude? Or was his Highness contrariwise humiliated in divers unforeseen matters, left without the recognition which he had a right to expect, flouted by being made to give the *pas* to the King of the Cannibal Islands, and their Serene Highnesses the Grand Duke and Duchess of Gerolstein? Did Sivaji Holkar Maharaj enjoy himself in London, or did he find the fog insufferable, the heat exceeding any which his Indian experience had prepared him for? Were the people boors, and the City a bad second to the Indore Bazaar? No one can resolve the doubts which arise on all these points, from a perusal of the London papers. Nevertheless, by listening to little birds, as I remarked above, and by using one's eyes, a certain lucidity can be arrived at in re-arranging and supplementing a good deal that has appeared from the pens of writers, inspired and uninspired.

To begin at the beginning. His Highness Holkar came to England with an impetuosity which vouched for his eagerness to visit London, and behold its splendour. To visit England was the dream of *his* youth. He longed to see the capital of the British Empire, and he wished to show its inhabitants what an Indian potentate, built on the largest lines, is really like. This desire was never a secret. When the Jubilee approached, and it was known that in London there was a sincere desire that the Jubilee should be graced by the presence of many Indian princes, Holkar's opportunity seemed to have come. There was no obstacle in the way. The Maharaj was willing to go. The Government of India approved. The India Office was anxious that he should come. Here my muse is silent. The little bird stops short in its song. But to make a rough guess and fill the *hiatus* as best I can, I will say that before setting out a hitch occurred. He wished to include among the Sirdars who were to accompany him to London some who had been taboo in Indore during the reign of the late Maharajah, and who were deemed unpresentable in London. In his great discontent it was declared to be impossible that his wishes on this point could be complied with, but so determined was he to visit Europe, that even this *contretemps* did not prevent him from setting out; though not in an amiable mood, as well as I can make out, the princely pilgrim set out. The sea was rough, the Red Sea was hot, the voyage was tiresome, and even the temper of a prince is not improved in such circumstances. Nevertheless Holkar reached Paris, a city which gave him a certain moderate satisfaction. He had seen the environs of Bombay, and the Champs Elysees were not "in it" in comparison with Indian scenery. I see, in looking through your back numbers, that you have reproduced from the *Voltaire* an account of the interview which the representative of that paper failed to obtain with his Highness. Some information regarding the views of the Prince which his Highness entertained are given in that article, so I will not dilate on the French experiences.

Now, while Holkar was in Paris, a great honour was conferred upon him. It took the form of an intimation originating with her Majesty, that her Majesty would reserve for herself the pleasure of first receiving him on his visit to London, and that, therefore, it was the Royal desire that visits to and from other members of the Royal Family should be deferred until after the reception of his Highness Holkar in London by the Queen, on her Majesty's return from Balmoral, a fortnight later. If Holkar had taken this great compliment as he should, he would have felt greatly flattered, and he would have deferred his departure for London until the Queen had returned from Scotland. Arrangements were made, in anticipation that he would take this course, to give him a State reception on his arrival in London, and conduct him with an escort to his hotel. Holkar's impetuosity proved too great for the delays of etiquette, and he left Paris, and arrived in London so suddenly, that like Cæsar, he came before even his friends expected him. Once in London all the notabilities hastened to call on him, Lord Cross, Secretary of State for India, members of the Indian Council Lord Salisbury, numerous chiefs of both political parties, saw him, bade him welcome to London, and asked him to dinners and balls and garden parties. So far good; but where were the members of the Royal Family? Did the Queen's desire, to receive the Prince herself, explain their absence? The "durbarees," Lord Cross and the rest, yes. But where were the Royal personages? Clearly Holkar looked upon it that he had a grievance. It must be admitted that during his sojourn in London he received no invitation to dine with the Prince of Wales, or with any of the Royal Princes. The knowledge of previous engagements, which was obtainable or vouchsafed, rendered nugatory the announced intention of his Highness to invite their Royal Highnesses to dinner. The Duke of Cambridge was an exception; the Commander-in-Chief dined with Holkar and exchanged visits. The Duke of Connaught sent his Equerry to return his Highness's call. It is to be feared that the inflexibility of English etiquette appeared somewhat strange to Holkar, who remembered how right royally the Prince of Wales had been entertained in India by his Highness's father. But England is England, and India is India; other climes other manners. Holkar met the Prince of Wales at Ascot, and his Royal Highness was very gracious and spoke of the honour which her Majesty had done the Prince in reserving to herself the pleasure of first greeting him. Holkar also paid a brief visit to his Royal Highness at Marlborough House. At Windsor, her Majesty received his present and gave him a medallion of her own portrait, which she essayed to pin to his dress with her Royal hands. The G. C.S.I. was accorded him; and he was the one Indian prince who was made aguest during the Jubilee week. On these points everything was done to give due recognition to his rank and make his sojourn in London agreeable, but he believed that he was slighted by the absence of return visits from the Royal princes; he considered that he was placed in public in a lower place than that to which German princes and even the Queen of Hawaii were admitted; it only added bitterness to the contrast to know that her Majesty is an "independent" sovereign of her tight little island.

Whether his Highness was under a misapprehension on those points it boots not to inquire. But he certainly did not go out of his way to dissemble his feelings. He paid no attention to the civilities shown him, but made the endeavour to be agreeable to him the occasion of being especially disagreeable to those who, in giving him so much, did not give him all that he considered he ought to have. "I hope you are enjoying yourself," said a distinguished member of the Government to his Highness at the Buckingham Palace Garden Party. "Enjoying myself? Oh, dear no; it is very hot indeed." The story told to his disadvantage that Holkar rudely refused to take the Marchioness of Salisbury into supper when Lord Salisbury asked him to give her his arm, is maliciously distorted. His Highness was going away to be present at the Reform Club Ball, and he explained to Lord Salisbury that he was unable to stay to supper at the Foreign Office.

Everything had been carefully organised for the comfort no less than for the state of his Highness, both in Paris and in London. His rooms at the Langham were splendid; and he had the best of the apartments in the Grand Hotel of the French Capital. The rooms at the Langham were taken for two months; horses and carriages in abundance were secured for the same period. Negotiations were on foot for the acquisition of a Scotch moor to shoot over in the present month of August. Sir Lepel Griffin exerted himself indefatigably to add to the means of enjoyment at the disposal of his Highness. The general programme included a tour through Europe, which would enable him to visit under the best auspices Berlin, Vienna and Constantinople. All seemed going well when a brusquerie upset all calculations.

The first indication that his Highness had come to the opinion that the whole business was a bore, and that he had best get out of it, was the declaration that he had been so much affected in his health by the London smoke and the fatigue of the great City, that it was quite impossible that he could go to the laying of the foundation-stone of the Imperial Institute. He had never manifested any great interest in that Institute, which to the Prince of Wales and his entourage is all the world and a little more. Even the most delicate hints that a gift of a lakh from the enlightened Prince of Indore would be an example which other Indian princes could not possibly refrain from following, failed to excite his enthusiasm for the establishment in Kensington of one museum the more. I think myself, had I been a Sovereign Prince with plenty of money, I should have been under the circumstances more alive to the value of the Imperial Institute, and given the cheque; with a long, low whistle. I rather fancy I could then have dined where I liked. But then your peripatetic correspondent is not a Sovereign Prince, and probably will never be in that line of life.

Where was I? Ah, I remember; I was saying that his Highness, suffering from London fog, had announced that it was a physical impossibility for him to attend the laying of a certain foundation-stone. The news of the indisposition caused anxiety and alarm at what you would call in your Indian jargon, Government House. Kind inquiries came as to the degree and kind of his Highness' suffering. Mastering his malady, however, by the power of a strong will, his Highness did a deal of shopping that day, buying costly rifles and jewellery and other trifles to ease his pain. And he dined a large number of guests the same evening, just as if nothing serious ailed him.

Nevertheless, the London bricks and mortar, and the London smoke, told heavily on his Highness's health and spirits. Though he is a good shot, and had all but paid for the Scottish moor; though he is hospitable, and had invited some hundreds of the first men in London to dine with him in the evening, he abandoned all and went off to Paris. The Langham rooms prepaid, the horses and carriages also prepaid, the dinner ordered and on the spit; all were abandoned. To save the situation, a telegram was sent around to the invited guests stating that illness having obliged his Highness to leave England for the Continent, the dinner would take place all the same, Sir Lepel Griffin presiding. All the guests, excepting Lord Kimberley, Lord Northbrook and another, came to the dinner and evinced much concern for the Holkar's delicate health.

From Paris—which he left abruptly—his Highness made a run through Switzerland, spending a day at Geneva and making an ascent of the Righi The Alps had no grandeur, as Paris no grace, for this son of the burning East. "Give me back my jungle," he said; "Indore is worth all the bricks in London, and all the white stone of Paris. There is too much of these big cities, and I am tired of them!" So he has made a bee line to Venice, with his princely thoughts set on the Apollo Bunder, and the friends he knew would be waiting for him there. I hope when you see him land, you will find that his Highness's health has not suffered irreparably from his brief sojourn in Europe.

His princely progress from India to the Jubilee and back again, which was to have cost five lakhs, will have cost scarcely two lakhs; thanks to the prudent management of Sir Lepel Griffin on the one hand, and to the home sickness of his Highness on the other, which so unexpectedly abridged the duration of the tour.

DEPARTURE OF H. H. THE HOLKAR OF INDORE.

H. H. SYAJEERAO MAHARAJAH HOLKAR, of Indore, accompanied by Captain Franks, Political Officer, Dr. Caldecott, General Bal Makond, Commanding his Highness's forces, and Gopalrao Bhowani Saheb, together with about 200 followers, left yesterday evening by the Jubbulpore mail train at 6 o'clock, Bombay time, from the Victoria Terminus, Bori Bunder, for his territories. His Highness arrived at the station a quarter of an hour before the train started, where he was received by Mr. J. McLeod Campbell, Officiating Collector of Land Revenue and Customs, who was in attendance as a representative of Government. A guard of honour, consisting of 100 rank and file of the Marine Battalion, with band and colours, under the command of Lieutenant Stewart, paraded at the station platform, and presented arms on the arrival of his Highness, the band playing the "National Anthem." The guard of honour remained on the platform until the train started. His Highness immediately took his seat in the saloon carriage reserved for him, and continued conversing with Mr. Campbell up to the time of the starting of the train. There were present at the station several native gentlemen to pay homage to his Highness, and to wish God-speed; amongst whom we noticed Rao Saheb Madhavrao Venayek, Bhow Saheb Ganesh Eswantrao Govind Shewday, Wandruwandass Purshotumdass, Somjee Parpia, Jaffer Somjee, Succaram Martoon, late General of his Highness's army at Indore, and a number of wealthy Marwaree shroffs, bankers and merchants who have business transactions at Indore. A salute of nineteen guns will be fired from the saluting battery this morning at sunrise announcing the departure of his Highness.

"TONGUES IN TREES."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"Revenge is now the cud that I do chew," is the motto apparently upon which your correspondent "H." now dwells, but I have no wish to challenge him on a matter too trivial and insignificant to be worthy of a contest, beyond pointing out, out of mere necessity, the fact that "H." now too late finds, "on a closer inspection of the inscription on the tree," an additional letter to the right of the other group of characters which I had brought to his notice in my last letter, but which had, ere this, remained unnoticed for reasons better known to him. This incidence reminds one of the incredulous competitors who volunteered to assure Columbus by exhibiting their skill and ability in making an egg stand on end, but not before the method was shown to them by the great navigator.

I do pity "H.'s" knowledge of Arabic in the same spirit as he does mine, and one would have supposed from his egotistical style of writing, perhaps with precipitation, that his knowledge is supreme, but I fail to see where the erudition lies, when he contends that the first letter in the group "is certainly most like an 'aliph' than a 'lam,'" and which at the same time, as he further adds, "is joined to the dal." It is simply absurd to form a word of such a conjunction, for in Arabic an "aliph" is never joined to any other letter when it precedes that letter, hence it follows that it is not an "aliph" but a "lam," though no doubt rudely shaped, and with the remaining letters in the group forms the word, which will be read by any individual of comparative proficiency in Arabic, as "Allah."—Yours, &c.,

S.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Previously registered	68 96	70 47	66 72	64 96
Aug. 15, Monday	0 5	0 13	0 19	0 9
„ 16, Tuesday	0 47	0 34	0 43	... ...
Total	69 48	70 94	67 34	65 5
Total corresponding date of last year	82 68	88 56	83 70	87 90

THE BOMBAY SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Some idea may be formed as to what extent the above Society's work, has been paralysed by the hostile attitude which Mr. Hamilton assumed against its work from the fact that the moiety of police fines received by the Society for the month of July last amounts to the handsome figure of Rs. 76-12 only, while it will appear from the following tabular statement of the moiety of police fines received by the Society during the last six and a half years that the monthly average has varied from Rs. 184 to Rs. 352. The receipt of fines is an index to the work of the Society. It cannot be said that cruelty abnormally decreased in Bombay all of a sudden in the month of July. But this considerable and sudden falling off of the police fines is mainly attributable to the late acting Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Hamilton, having systematically "warned and discharged" from day to day almost all the offenders for cruelty brought before him by the agents of the Society during the several days of July last, when it became so provoking that I thought it necessary to appear before him with Mr. Turner, the honorary solicitor to the Society, and Mr. Steel, the veterinary surgeon, and the cases were prosecuted by the solicitor personally, when Mr. Hamilton could not help fining one offender Rs. 10 and another Rs. 2; and two or three other offenders were mulcted in smaller sums. This was simply owing to the presence of the solicitor, the veterinary surgeon and the secretary of the Society in the Court, when it became practicably impossible for the Magistrate to show his leniency and simply "warn and discharge" the offenders, as he used to do. There were 25 working days of the Police Court in July, and as the Magistrates take cruelty cases by turns every alternate day, cases of the Society were placed before Mr. Hamilton for 12 or 13 days, out of which on 4 days only he inflicted any fines, and on all other days he simply discharged the offenders. I dare say all the other Magistrates during the previous six years must have done their work with their eyes open, otherwise they would not have inflicted such fines as they have for such a long period. Before they enter the Courts, all the Magistrates invariably examine animals for which their drivers are placed before them, and the fines they inflict vary according to the nature and marks of cruelty which they witness. As a comparison I may mention that the moiety of police fines received by the sister Society at Calcutta during 1886 amounted to Rs. 3,844, or Rs. 320 monthly.

The following is the statement of the fines levied by the Bombay Magistrates during the last six years and a half:—

Year.		Moiety of Police fines.	Monthly average.
1881		Rs. 2,215	Rs. 184
1882		„ 4,108	„ 342
1883		„ 3,879	„ 323
1884		„ 4,065	„ 338
1885		„ 2,994	„ 249
1886		„ 3,874	„ 322
1887	January		„ 393
	February		„ 337
	March		„ 408
	April		„ 348
	May		„ 402
	June		„ 224
	July		„ 76

—Yours, &c.,

K. M. SHROFF, Secy., B. S. P. C. A.

August 16.

AFTERNOON CONCERT IN THE TOWN HALL.

THE afternoon concert in the Town Hall a few days ago was so enjoyable that the announcement that Mr. Mant intends to follow it up with another on somewhat similar lines, will give much satisfaction to many who find time hanging heavily on their hands during the prevalence of the monsoon. As on the former occasion, the ladies and gentlemen whose names appear on the progamme give their services on behalf of the Organ fund. Judging from the financial results of the last concert, however, this is a very precarious source of income. The total proceeds amounted to Rs. 160 6 annas, the tickets sold realising Rs. 148 and the books of words Rs. 12-6. The expenses on the other hand amounted to Rs. 101-4, leaving a paltry balance in hand of Rs. 59-2. As an impression is abroad that the profits of the Town Hall concerts are large, the following statement of expenditure will show how erroneous it is:—Organ tuning, Rs 25; hire of piano and harmonium, Rs. 15; chairs, &c., Rs. 18-4; ticket-takers (4), Rs. 5; advertising, Rs. 12; books of words, Rs. 16; organ-blowing, Rs. 5; postage, hamals, &c., Rs. 5; making a total of Rs. 101-4. The concert this afternoon will, like its predecessor, be noteworthy on account of the new talent it will bring to light. Mr. Thalenberg, who is reputed to possess a voice of wide range and great power, will sing twice; Mrs. Dixon and Mrs. Nixon, who made their *debut* on the last occasion, will again assist; and Mr. Mant will supply the deficiency at the last concert by giving two organ solos. Mr. Dixon will also be to the fore with a song from Cellier's "Dorothy." A piano and harmonium duet and a quartet fill out an excellent programme.

MURDERS IN GOA.

THE *Discussao* reports two horrible murders that have taken place in Goa. A woman at Serula, taking advantage of her husband's absence from home, murdered her aged mother-in-law, cutting off her lips, nose, ears, hands and feet, and finally severing her head from the trunk. When the husband returned and saw the horror, he asked the wife who had done it. The only answer he got was a demoniacal laugh. The murderess probably became mad as soon as she saw what she had done. She is however in the hands of Justice, where the real state of her mind will be soon found out.

Another woman at Aldona was reported to have suddenly disappeared, and a futile search was made. The unfriendly relations of the family gave rise to the suspicion that the disappearance of the woman might be due to some foul means. A search by the police authorities was proceeded with, and it was discovered that the woman was killed and buried in one of the rooms of the house, and a large quantity of firewood was piled over the body to avoid detection. The mother-in-law, who is the chief actor in this drama along with her sons, have been in custody awaiting justice.

THE DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT LIFE BOAT FUND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS received to credit of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught Life Boat Fund:—

	Rs.
Formerly acknowledged	2959-11
A. Cannien, Esq.	25
J. N. Graham, Esq.	140
J. W. Best, Esq.	50
Officers of Connaught Rangers	19
Subscriptions collected by C. M. Cursetjee, Esq., as under:—	
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart	50
Sir D. M. Petit, Kt.	150
The Hon P. M. Mehta	25
C. M. Cursetjee, Esq.	15
Dr. B. N. Coyajee	10
Maneckshaw J. Taleyarkhan, Esq.	10
The Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood	10
The Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley	10
Jamsetjee N. Tata, Esq.	50
J. McPherson, Esq.	30
Mrs. K. R. Cama	10
M. P. Kharegat, Esq.	50
D. E. Vatcha	15
Ardeshir Framjee, Esq.	10
M. M. Bhownuggree Esq. C.I.E.	15
J. Cowasjee Jehangeer, Esq.	25
Dorabjee C. Shroff, Esq.	10
T. Bennett, Esq.	10
D. N. Wadia, Esq.	5
R. M. Patell, Esq.	5
D. D. Davar, Esq.	10
Dorabjee Framjee Patell, Esq.	50
K. M. Heeramaneck, Esq.	50
Pestonjee R. Cama, Esq.	50
Hormusjee D. Cama, Esq.	15
Nusserwanjee A. H. Wadia, Esq.	20
J. W. Walker, Esq.	35
Jehangeer R. Mody, Esq.	50
J. N. Petit, Esq.	15
Framjee H. Mehta, Esq.	20
Dr. H. R. Kirtikar	25
Dr. A. P. Cama	10
Nowrojee P. Vakil, Esq.	25
Dorabjee Pudumjee, Esq.	50
Rev. A. G. Cane	5
Total ......Rs.	4,838-11

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale Farrby Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of 33, Thiegudon-road, London.

A NEW OVERLAND ROUTE TO INDIA.

IN the new contract with the P. and O. Company for the conveyance of the Indian and China mails, the Government reserve to themselves the right of abandoning the present route via Brindisi, and making Salonica the port of call in Europe. The autumn will witness the opening of a line of railway which will bring Bombay and London a day-and-a-half nearer to each other, and increase the probability of the adoption of the new route. "Brindisi," says Mr. J. Theodore Bent in *Macmillan's Magazine*, "will then have to bid adieu to rich English travellers and luxurious steamers; for when once the line is opened through the Balkan Peninsula, through Servia and Macedonia to Salonica, the sea passage to Alexandria will be considerably shortened, a much better harbour will be at the disposal of the steamers, and bad sailors, too, will vastly prefer the calm island—studded Ægean to being tossed 'up and down in Adria.'" Mr. Bent sighs to think that the wild Balkans will become as hackneyed as the Alps, and that the quaint customs and costumes of the people are about to fight their death-struggle with civilisation surviving only, like the Highland kilt, a mockery of what they once were.

BELGRADE AND THE EXTINCTION OF THE TURK.

Belgrade in the central pivot of this new development of railways. From the Servian capital to Salonica, down the valleys of the Morava and the Vardar, a distance which now takes a week to traverse, will in a few months be accomplished in less than a day, whilst a branch line through Pirot and Sophia to Constantinople will make that capital easy of access. For some time past the line to Salonica has been finished, but the Porte has listened to rumours concerning the covetous eyes Austria is casting on Salonica, and in their own feeble way, they have sought to check this by ordering the first ten rails in their own territory to be removed—"as if," remarks Mr. Bent, "a march of half a mile would stop an advancing army intent on Salonica!"

Belgrade is fully alive to the important position it will occupy as a railway-centre. Property has immensely increased in value; new streets are rapidly replacing old ones; and a sumptuous hotel has been erected by a curious fatality on the top of a Turkish cemetry. All progress in the East marches over the ruins of Turkey. Buda Pesth once bristled with minarets; now there is only one mosque left, which, being the tomb of a generally venerated individual, has escaped destruction. In the vast plain of Hungary you find vestiges of all former civilisations, Roman remains and medieval castles, but of the Turks absolutely nothing. At Belgrade, itself, the fortress of which the Turks held until a few years ago, you see only one mosque, now used as the gasometer of the theatre. Further south at Nisch, which has so recently been added to Servia, a few Turks may possibly still be seen living in strict retirement, whose only object in life is to realise their property and get them gone. One almost regrets this total obliteration of a race which has played so important a part in these regions for four hundred years; but so it is with the Turks. They knew no civilisation when they came: they obstinately refused to learn any; and now in a dignified fashion they make their bow and retire. In this they differ from all other races which have occupied the Balkan Peninsula. Greeks, Romans, Bulgarians, have in their turn ruled and been subject to others. The Turks refuse to do this: as soon as they are deprived of the Government of a province, they quit it for ever. If they cannot rule, they will not obey. All the Mussalmans who propose still to stay in their homes, will on inquiry be found to be descended from Christian perverts, who will in a few years be converted back again to the religion of their ancestors.

At Salonica one realises how easily the Turk returns to his nomad condition. If it is the will of Allah that he should enjoy himself, nobody can lead a life of more abject self-indulgence, but should his fate settle him in a shanty made of scraps of tin covered with canvas there also he is content. His diminutive abode is still scrupulously divided into *haramlik* and *selamlik*, and at Salonica all round the Mosques outside the walls, in any retired corner they can find, live contentedly the refugees from the conquered provinces in the huts they have erected, making no effort to ameliorate their position, but ready to "move on" when civilisation, which they dread, as a beggar dreads the policeman, bids them to do so. I know a Turk, once comfortable lodged in a town in Thessaly, who has received the most favourable offers from the Greek Government to return to his old house; he prefers to beg his bread in the streets of Salonica to living in affluence under the rule of the Infidel.

THE STRUGGLE FOR CIVILIZATION IN THE BALKANS.

Mr. Bent shows that the struggle for civilization in the Balkans is to a very large extent of a political character; Servia and King Milan, Mr. Bent tell us, are not unimportant factors. In Servia the Radicals are the party of inaction, and the Conservatives the party of progress: the former is the Russian party; the latter the Austrian, with King Milan at its head.

Servia is a country without an aristocracy, essentially democratic: no one is rich, no one is poor: everybody has some property, however small Consequently the democrats see in the advance of civilization a possible cause of disturbance; and Russia, who wishes to keep the Slav population, like her own, ignorant and backward, naturally supports the democrats in their wish to maintain the present order of things. For some time past the King's party has been in the ascendant: the railway is open from one end of Servia to the other: education is advancing with rapid strides, and, as happens in all progressing countries, the weak must give way and the barrier of equality be broken down.

This struggle of the democracy against improvement has been the same in all the countries that the Turk has vacated: it was until recently the same in Greece and in the other Balkan provinces, and is easily accounted for by the golden rule of Turkish autocracy—namely, to exile the great families and rule the rest arbitrarily.

Four centuries of this rule have created a population of submissive laborious peasants, who understand economy better than most people, and are excessively avaricious. No one in Turkey, however rich he may be, wishes to be thought so. A Jew of Salonica, with piles of gold in his coffers, goes about in clothes, that a beggar in England would not pick up. Consequently this population resents the idea of civilization, realising that it will aggrandise capability and bring with it poverty, an unknown enemy in a country where all are poor. If you enter any number of cottages on the highland frontier of Turkey, you will not find one in which the furniture would fetch a pound at an auction. A wooden bench, a few wooden stools, an old cauldron, and a water-jar form all the household gods: while the owners sleep on the ground in skin cloaks.

KING MILAN AND QUEEN NATALIA.

The Hungarians say that the West ends with them; a polite way of stating that all to the east of them is uncivilised. Mr. Bent, however, seems to be confident that King Milan and his party will soon demonstrate that the West is a progressive term, and by no means stationary, as to the confines of Hungary.

King Milan is a fine specimen of a bourgeois king, vigorous, intelligent, and not too refined. Next to the Czar of Russia, he is probably the least to be envied of all European Sovereigns, for the Karageorgevitches are for ever plotting for a return to power, and are not over-scrupulous in the means they employ. The tragic end of Prince Michel, the popular ruler for twenty years, must be for ever before him. As he daily rides or drives through his grounds at Topchider he sees the spot where his predecessor was murdered, railed off, and kept as a public sight; and when he reflects that he himself is by no means so popular, his sensations must be far from pleasant.

Though the Servians are proud of Queen Natalia, and call her the most beautiful Queen in the world, they are not nearly so partial to her husband. The Obrenovitch do all they can to establish popularity. Queen Natalia visits the sick; she is the head of a Ladies' Association for encouraging the reproduction of Servian aprons, gloves, and embroideries with which to catch the gold of travellers; and she herself looks lovely in the many photographs that have been taken of her in the custume of the Servain peasant. But as yet the ladies of the Servian Court are far behind their husbands in civilization. They smoke cigarettes, they wear a Servian jacket and an Oriental fez, with a flounce in fashion amongst us in the early days of photography.

King Milan has given for the use of the people his predecessor's villa at Topchider with its lovely pleasure grounds. It is the regular resort of the inhabitants of Belgrade, who are allowed to wander through the rooms in which Prince Milosh, the half brigand chief who led Servia on to freedom, lived and died. The relics of this Prince are all laid out on his bed, and in the adjoining room: here the curious can see his night gown neatly spread out the flag, made of a cotton pocket handkerchief, which he always carried to keep off the flies, a pair of his drawers marked M. O. 6., the boots which he himself mended with a cobbler's skill; and in a golden casket is preserved a roll of bread which he walled up in the palace before he fled in 1854 and found there on his return in 1860. The relics of a new country are always amusing. An American once gave me a scrap of Mrs. Washington's wedding dress, treasured, and doubtless as often reproduced, as portions of the true cross.

FRENCH ENTERPRISE IN THE BALKANS.

Mr. Bent speaks highly of French enterprise in the Balkans. All the new system of railways, he tells us, is being engineered by them, not only in Turkey, but in Greece, and their great scheme of joining Athens by rail with Europe is likely to be accomplished before the lapse of many years.

French companies are draining Lake Copais, and cutting through the isthmus of Corinth: Frenchmen are thinking seriously of a railway to Bagdad by the Euphrates valley; and each of the little towns we visited on our way through Macedonia and Servia was gay with a little French society of railway-engineers. One could not but ask one's self, what are we English doing to allow ourselves to be entirely driven out of a market which a few years back was all our own?

The engineer of the new line is M. Hazelaire, some of whose romantic stories of his life amongst the wilds of Macedonia and Servia are retold by Mr. Bent.

He had, he said, long given up living in the villages where the constant assassinations from the blood-feuds, which entailed on every kinsman of a murdered man the necessity of a revenge, had begun to work on his spirits. There is absolutely no government in these mountain villages, where human nature in its most depraved form is allowed to have its fling. He looked forward to his release from his long exile in a few weeks: but sighed a little when he told us that Austria was going to buy up the line, the off-spring of his own brain and the work of years. "Austria," he said, "will then have it all her own way down here; in case of war she will be able to leave Turkey and Servia with nothing but the rails, and no rolling-stock to work them with."

USKUB, THE CAPITAL OF UPPER MACEDONIA.

Mr. Bent speaks in terms of the greatest admiration of the picturesque and romantic character of the scenery in Upper Macedonia, declaring that for the artist Uskub, the capital, is a very paradise; but the inhabitants appear to be as uncivilised and much more savage than the wild tribes of Central India.

Uskub is the capital of the district, a highly romantic town on the Vardar, somewhat recalling Saltzburg in its position, with its old castle of the Slav Kings built on Roman foundations, and dominating a river spanned by a bridge of genuine Roman build, with a background of mountains only free from snow in the midsummer months. In the bazaars you hear every language spoken in the Balkans, and the ordinary tongue of the inhabitants in such a mixture of Bulgarian and Servian that it puzzles even those who know both. We tarried a few days at Uskub, for the festival of the great Bulgarian martyr Methodois, who converted people to Christianity by painting horribly realistic pictures of Hell, and the town on that day was ablaze with colour and quaint costumes. Towards evening the peasants returned to their mountain-homes with their children and their asses, looking for all the world like so many Flights into Egypt from a picture gallery, only here the order of things was sometimes reversed, the father sitting on the ass and carrying the child, whilst his smart wife stalked on in front. For the artist Uskub will presently be a new-found paradise. At present, however, the adventurous sketcher would soon find himself in durance vile if he attempted to commit to paper the commanding fortress, the picturesque mosques, or the remains of old Byzantine churches which have merely been converted to Mohammedanism by the addition of a minaret. In the days of the late Greek Empire Uskub was known as Scopia, which is short for Episcopia, and it was the seat of a bishopric. Near the bazaar you may still visit a large square building, now used as a caravanserai and general warehouse, which in Byzantine days was a seminary for priests, and still retains many interesting architectural features. The pillars, which support the upper gallery, are cased in wood, "the work of the Austrian," an old Turk told me, "who were perparing to burn down the place, but had to fly before effecting their purpose." How far this is true I know not, for the Turks in these parts love not the Austrians.

FROM USKUB TO SALONICA.

For the rest of his journey towards Salonica, the traveller eastward bound will follow the course of the Vardar, the ancient Axius, which makes its way through the heart of Macedonia to the Thermaic Gulf. Here is Mr. Bent's description of this part of the journey:—

Now and again he will pass a fertile stretch of country with villages of uniform simplicity, where a tall minaret surmounts an ugly square mosque surrounded by one-storied cottages of sun-dried bricks, half hidden in verdure and backed by the blue mountains streaked with snow; and on either side of the river the land is rich, producing heavy crops of grain and of the white poppy. The Vardar has its Iron Gates (*Demir Kapou*) as well as the Danube, answering indeed more closely to their name than the better-known ones on the larger river. The passage through which the river pierces the mountain is very narrow, so narrow that there is not room for the road-way, and a tunnel has been made through the rocks, which are red with iron ore and tower two thousand feet on either side of the stream. It is indeed a grand defile; a natural bulwark cutting off the barbarous north from the sunny plains which skirt the Mediterranean. On entering the plain of Saloca a new region is reached and a scene of surpassing loveliness across the broad bay rises the classic range of Olympus with its humble attendants Pelion and Ossa, and the interest at once centres in the historic past: for two stations before reaching Salonica the traveller may alight, if he wishes, for Vodena which is close to the ruins of Pella, the capital of the Macedonian Kings; and when once the minarets and towers of Salonica are in view one feels that the East is really reached. Skin-clad Bulgarians bustle you on the platform; Turkish officials madden you with their cries for backshesh, your books and papers are closely examined, and if a stupid custom-house officer takes it into his head that they suggest treason they are burnt. The atlas of a friend of mine was consigned to the flames because the last letters of the Turkish province Epirus ran into the territory of Greece.

Arrived at Salonica, the mail steamers of the P. and O. Company will probably before many months be waiting to take the traveller to Bombay.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN LETTER.

THE sickness of His Highness's relatives in Indore may be one reason for the departure. But certain facts have to be explained away before we can take it to be the only reason. *In the first place*, when His Highness left England, Sir Lepel remained behind. Indeed, he (Sir Lepel) joined his charge several days, if not weeks after in Parsis. If H. H. the Holkar had left on account of his sick relatives, the news must have reached him in London. Sir Lepel must have been apprised of the news then and there. And yet, though immediately after H. H. the Holkar had left, the London papers ascribed his departure to some slight he had received, Sir Lepel remained silent. Why did he not bring out the news about "sick relatives?" Why did he wait till he joined his charge and then in consultation frame his letter? *In the second place*, we in India ought to have heard something about the "sick relatives" before now if the sickness was such as to compel the Maharajah to give up abruptly all his plans and cast his looks Indiawards. It would not be ordinary sickness, surely; and serious illness in a royal household in India never fails to become public news, *In the third place*, His Highness's movements since his departure from England have not been quite consistent with the theory of "sick-relatives." He has been slow in coming—too slow to console the sick relatives, if there are any.—*Indu Prakash.*

LETTERS received in Paris from Peking describe the laying on the 30th of May of the first stone of the cathedral which is to take the place of the edifice overlooking the Emperor's palace. The Marquis Tseng attended the ceremony and signed the parchment placed in the stone. M. Constans, with the whole of the French Legation, signed after him, and gave a dinner at which he proposed the Marquis Tseng's health, commenting on his presence as a proof of the friendliness existing between France and China, and of Chinese friendliness to the missionaries. Neither the missionaries nor the Marquis were indiscreet enough (the *Times*' correspondent says) to remind M. Constans that when Minister of the Interior in France he expelled the monks whom he now patronizes in China.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S S Accomac 1,629 tons Captain G. Windsor, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B I S N steamer Pachumba which arrived in the harbour yesterday, brought in from the Persian Gulf and Karachi, a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr J G Single, Mr Syed Mahomed and brother and thirty eight deck.

The Sultan of Zanzibar's steamship Swordsman 719 tons, Captan K. Detlef sin, arrived in Bombay last evening from Zanzibar (August 6) direct. She has brought down with her a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. Merwanji, a Portugnese gentleman, wife, child and 102 deck.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co.'s boat Cartage, Captain G. A. Hector, arrived in the Bombay harbour last evening, Sydney *via* Melbourne, Hongkong, &c., with the China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers on board:—

For Bombay—Mr. W. O. Hetchfield and Mr. Pedro W. de Souza—from Sydney, Messrs. A. R. Luke, R. Cooper, Lt. V. Burne—from Melbourne, Mr. C. C. Begmore, Surgn. L. T. Young—from Gleneg; Mr. Fisher and servant, Mrs. Pemres, and nurse, Mr. Van Traners, Mr. and Mrs. H. Mahomed and 25 deck—from Colombo.

For London—Mr. and Mrs. Milner, and five Misse, Milner, Mr. W. Milner, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Smith. Mrs. Wright, Miss Shaw, Mr. T. O. Hobson, Mr. R. L Romer and Mr. A. Tomaghi,—from Sydney; Mr. Alexander—from Wellington; Mr. M. Lowenthall,—from Dun Edin; Miss Flaxman, Mr, and Mrs. Dick, Mr. G. de Little. Mr. W. Wacks, Mrs. A. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Sousada and Infant, Mis F. Stendert, Mr. J. Cook, Mr. B. Neilson,—from Melbourne; Rev. H. and Mrs. Mason and child—from Glenelg and 4 distressed seamen.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

16TH AUGUST, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
„ City of Canterbury ..	2099	A. B. Gray.......	B	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
„ Bokhara.....	1699	Edward	D	P. & O. Co.
„ Goldsbro ..	1457	J. J. Grinold.....	E	Cursetji Edulji.
„ Clan Ogilvie	..	J. A. Guard	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ Clan Macdonald	1716	W. J. Rule........	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Stura	1415	Marchi........	H	F. Bozzoni.
„ R.Rubattino	3044	G. Merello	K	F. Bozzoni.
Ship Sir Lancelot	885	A. Labury	L	V. Ebram & Co.
S.S. Iran........	2316	R. Poland	M	Ed. Bates & Co.
„ Huzara	1336	Campbell	N	B. I. S. N. Co.
„ Arara	2666	F. Newell	O	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Yesso	1381	T.K.Brotherston	P	F. Muir & Co.
„ Peveril	1974	A. Burgess	Q	K. Nixon & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
16	Pachumba (s)	Livingstone.	P. Gulf & Karachi.
	Swordsman (s) ...	Detlefsin...	Zanzibar, Aug. 6.
	Carthage (s)...	Hector.......	Sydney, July 20.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
16	Inchgarvie (s)	Sanders	Messina & Catania.
	Zambesi (s)	Preston	China.
	Accomac (s)......	Windsor	Calcutta.
	Siam (s)	Worcester ..	London.

The following vessels were entered outwards yesterday:—

Steamer Bokhara, for China and Australia.
„ Pachumba, for Karachi.
„ Canara, for Coast and Calcutta.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 12.

Milner, Major, Bo R A, on sick leave, from Deesa.

AUGUST 15.

Browne, Capt, Bo R A, on duty, from England.

London, Lt-Col, Bl Infantry, on sick leave, from Calcutta.

Bovill, Surgn-Major, Bl, I M S, on leave.

Caldecott, Surgn-Major, Bo, C I Horse, on duty, from England.

Atherton, Capt, Mad, 12th Royal Lancers, on leave, from Bangalore.

Ralli, Lt, Mad, 12th Bl Lancers, on leave, from Bangalore.

AUGUST. 16.

Gough, Major Genl, Bl, Dovl Staff, on leave, from Lucknow.

Denne, Lt, Mad, 2nd M I, on sick leave, from Pagun.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 16.

Graham Smith, Lt-Col, Bl, Comt Dept, on leave, to England.

Bovill, Surgn-Major, Bl, I M S, on privilege leave, to England.

Caldecott, Surgn-Major, Bo Cent, Ind Horses, on duty, to Angar.

Chapple, Dy Surgn Genl, Bo Med Staff, from leave, to Mhow.

Baker, M Genl, Bl, Divisional Staff, on privilege leave, to England.

Gough, Major Genl, Bl, Divisional Staff, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. The Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, August 17th, 1887.

1. There will be drill at Head-Quarters this day Wednesday, the 17th instant, from 9 to 10 p.m. Manual, Firing, Bayonet Exercises and Position Drill. All recruits are particularly requested to attend.

2. It is notified that a Prospectus of the Presidency Central Rifle Meeting which takes place in October next at Poona has been received, and can be seen at Head-Quarters.

3. It is notified for information that the Southern India Competition will take place at Colaba on Thursday, the 18th instant at 6-30 a.m., and on Saturday, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m.

The above match is open to efficient Volunteers only.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

4. The following orders are notified:—

The Troops will assemble at the Town Hall on Thursday, the 18th inst., at 5-30 p.m., for for drill with Swords.

5. The Troop will parade on Saturday, next the 20th inst., at 4-30 p.m., punctually, behind the Town Hall for a march out to Mahim woods. Swords, bandoliers, helmets, military bridles and bits to be worn.

6. The following having joined are assigned Regimental numbers as under:—

No. 102 A. G. Wesche, No. 103 N. S. Glazebrook.

By Order,

(Sd.) EUST. FERRERS NICHOLSON, Capt.,
Officiating Adjutant. B. V. R. Corps.

RUMOUR has it that the sudden right-about-face as to Russia, executed by the *Daily Telegraph*, is due to a timely hint conveyed to the proprietor from Marlborough House, that such a change of tack would bring Mr. Levy Lawson into line with the views of the Heir Apparent. In this connection people are reviving the story of a possible marriage between the eldest daughter of the Prince and the son of the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, who visited England this summer.

SAYS the *St. James's Gazette*:—"If the name of the 'mysterious pauper' who has just died in a Kentish workhouse be correctly given as 'Wilton Howard,' his story presents a curious parallel to that of the unfortunate Walter Howard, whose troubles were tolerably familiar to the public of the end of the last and beginning of the present centuries. Like the ill-fated gentleman who has just died with nothing but 'an earl's coronet on his linen' to identify him, Walter Howard was possessed with the belief that he was heir to a landed estate. His origin also was so difficult an enigma that Banks, the genealogist, wrote a treatise, 'The Mysterious Heir; or, Who is Mr. Walter Howard?' Though provided for at first by the Dukes of Norfolk, his descent could never be unravelled, even with the aid of the heralds; and as their assistance dropped off he fell into hopeless poverty. There is some reason to believe that this person was a real 'Norfolk Howard'; though it need hardly be added that few indeed of the numerous persons of the name of Howard can really claim descent from 'Jockey of Norfolk,' the ancestor of the ducal family."

MADRAS.

THE MADRAS RAILWAY.—The traffic receipts for the week ending 6th August 1887, were for passengers, &c., Rs. 50,296-0-0, and for goods, &c., Rs. 98,983-14-6, making altogether Rs. 149,279-14 6, or an average receipt per mile of Rs.179-10-3. During the corresponding week in 1886, the receipts, were 145,685-10-4, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 169-3-3.

SNAKES AT BANGALORE.—The total number of snakes killed within the Civil and Military Station Municipal limits during the past month was 65. Fifty five were four feet and upwards, eight were three feet and upwards, and two were above two feet. The cost in the shape of rewards distributed by the Market Sergeant for destroying these venomous reptiles amounted to Rs. 22 14 0.—*Spectator.*

THE LATE MILITARY TRAGEDY AT BANGALORE.—We understand that a Court of Inquiry, with Col. Weston, of the 25th Regiment M.I., as President, is being held into the case of the late Jemadar Adjutant Kondiah, who, after committing a double murder, deliberately shot himself. The first sitting took place on Wednesday last, at the Officers Mess of the 12th Regiment, M.I., when several of the witnesses who deposed before the Coroner at the inquest on the bodies of the deceased, were examined. The enquiry is not concluded we hear, in consequence of which the Court will resemble at such place and on a date as the President may think fit. While on the subject yet another enquiry is, we believe on the *Tapis* about some monetary matters of this Regiment (the 12th) in connection with which Drummer Clayton was lately tried.—*Bangalore Post.*

ROBBERY AT BANGALORE.—An extensive and daring robbery was perpetrated a few nights ago between eleven and twelve, in the shop or store of Hadjee Abdul Satar Sait, general merchant, and dealer in precious stones. At about halt-past six next morning, the inmates of the store found the front door or plank partition which serves as such, open. Suspicion of robberry was aroused by this,—a suspicion that was confirm by a hasty survey of the premises. The stock kept in the place was very valuable, and much of this had been stolen. A box containing diamond rings, bangles and other articles of jewelry, set with rubies, sapphires, &c., had been taken; also a bag containing various unset stones of great value. Besides these, a quantity of valuable Benares "Kinkob" cloth was missing. It is roughly estimated that the value of the goods stolen was not less than Rs. 20,000. Some bonds and vouchers have also disappeared. Two of the planks were removed, allowing the ingress and egress of one person only. A respectable butcher testifies to having passed the shop at about half-past eleven last night, at which time he saw two men busily engaged in bundling up several parcels. Thinking they were employes in or owners of the shop he thought no more of it. The box that had contained the diamonds, &c., was picked up broken and empty, in Abrahim Saib Street, just in front of Hadjee Jaun Mahomed's new House. The "Kinkob" cloths were found in Lutchmen Mudliar Street in the drain running by Meera Saib's house. The victim of this rascally robbery has been here but a month, having come from Mysore, and took a shop nex tdoor to his uncle's, Saliah Mahomed Kassim. No suspicion rests on any particular person as yet.—*Spectator.*

BURMA.

STRANGE FISHING ACCIDENT.—On Thursday last, two men, sepoys, were on the banks of the North moat, near the railway bridge, and one of them was fishing, while the other sat by. Suddenly there was strong tug at the end of the line which was attached to a rod, and the man, in endeavouring to keep his hold of the rod, slipped and fell into the moat and immediately sunk. His companion jumped in intending to save the man, but while in the water, both men grappled each other and sinking together, were drowned. The bodies were recovered a few hours after and taken to the hospital, where an inquest was held and a verdict of death from drowning recorded.—*Mandalay Herald.*

THE RELIGIOUS SQUABBLES AT RANGOON.—The trial of Hoosain Ahmad Kaka at the instance of Ebrahim Ally Moolah, one of trustees of the Suratee Musjid, began on Thursday week in the Assistant Magistrate's Court. Messrs Moylan, VanSomeren and Vertannes, appeared for the prosecution and Messrs. Gillbanks and Cowasjee, for the defence. In opening the case for the complainant, Mr. Moylan said that of about 50,000 Mahomedans in Rangoon by far the majority were either Hunfis or Shafis of the Suni sect. while there were only about twenty of the Wahabi faith, and that the defendant was one of them that these Wahabis had begun to annoy the other Mahomedans by disturbing them in the midst of worship and committing other acts of an insulting character; that the High Priest was so greatly venerated that any insult to him would rouse the indignation of the Moslem community at large; and that if the insult and threats which formed the subject of this prosecution had taken place during the time of prayers when the mosque would have been full, a very serious riot would have inevitably resulted. About six witnesses for the prosecution were examined, and the further hearing of the case adjourned till 2 30 p. m. next Tuesday.—*Rangoon Times.*

CEYLON.

ANOTHER FATAL BATHING ACCIDENT AT MOUNT LAVINIA.—On Sunday afternoon, a little before five o'clock, a number of soldiers of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders proceeded to their usual bathing-place, about four hundred yards on the Colombo side of the Mount. Shortly after entering the water, three of their number were seen to be in distress, and their comrades made gallant efforts to rescue them. Two of the three were got out in a very exhausted state and apparently unconscious, but the efforts of two gentlemen (Messrs. J. Martin and Harry Bell), who happened to be at hand at the time, and the very prompt arrival of Dr. Birch, soon restored them to consciousness. Unfortunately, the third soldier sunk and was drowned before assistance could reach him. His body had not been recovered up to the time I left this morning. I should mention that Lieut. Henderson was also on the spot promptly rendering to the unfortunate two men all the assistance in his power. I should also record the gallant conduct of the soldier who rescued the second man taken out of the water. He swam to his assistance and nearly lost his own life in the successful attempt which he made to save his comrade. Iam sorry I did not get this soldier's name, but I command his conduct to the attention of Colonel Forbes-Robertson in the hope that he will bring it before the Royal Humane Society.—*Times.*

SCANDALOUS CONDUCT OF A POLICE CONSTABLE.—A correspondent writes to us complaining of the scandalous conduct of a Police Constable. He says that "in spite of the discredit cast upon the efficiency of our Police, it is surprising to see how some of these individuals are distinguishing themselves before the public. One constable, being under the influence of liquor, seriously molested many of the Roman Catholics returning last evening from the Wattala church. At the ferry, he commenced brutally attacking some Paravas, who, finding repeated prayers for mercy of no effect, acted together and overpowered the constable. The treatment he then had at the hands of the Paravas has, I hear, necessitated his removal to the hospital, where he is now lying in a precarious state."—*Ibid.*

MR. GLADSTONE AND MR. BRIGHT ON LIBERAL REUNION.

A CORRESPONDENCE has been published which a Cornish gentleman had during last autumn with Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright regarding the possibility of Liberal reunion. Mr. Gladstone in one of his letters stated that nothing would give him greater pleasure than to meet Mr. Bright, and added, "I have been looking with straining eyes for a word from Mr. Bright. It would narrow the distance between us and provide us with a starting-point." Mr. Bright, who had previously written that he was not willing to be "personally conducted to a policy which had ruined a great political party, and which if persisted in could only bring calamity to Ireland," now said, on this communication from Mr. Gladstone being made known to him, "Mr. Gladstone is the sole origin of all our woes and only can heal them. His speeches and letters since his resignation, and since the end of the session, give no indications of any change of view, and his reception of the Irish deputation has to my mind plunged him deeper into the Serbonian bog in which his grand army has sunk."

LADIES AT THE NAVAL REVIEW.

SEASIDE costume was the mode at the Naval Review. The men were any description of hat but the black silk or the hard white felt, and they also gave up the orthodox frock-coat, and took freedom in easy vestments. As to the ladies, flannel and serge in blue, scarlet, and white were prevalent, and the dresses showed a great range of art. These materials usually associate themselves with the idea of simplicity, but the costumes at Spithead displayed most fantastic elaboration of design, and much plaiting, braiding, folding, and overlaying, and probably the fashionable *modistes* had just as much anxiety in the design of these nautical dresses as in fabricating grand costumes for City wear. One dress is described as of red serge, with long white braid lines descending. There was also a small gathered vest of red serge, with white braid bars at the neck and waist. Little tight-fitting red coats were worn. One writer describes a scarlet cap over a mass of dark curls as assorting "to admiration with a very dainty little tip-tilted nose."

A SANSKRIT REPRINT.

THE *Academy* of the 30th July contains the following notice by Professor Max Muller, of Dr. Peterson's edition of the "Hitopadesa," by Narayen:—

In the days, when every Sanskrit scholar whether in Europe or in India, thinks of nothing but editing texts that have not been edited before, when, in fact, no one calls himself a Sanskrit scohlar who has not published one "Anecdoton" at least, a new edition of the *Hitopadesa* seems at first sight almost an anachronism. No text, I believe, has been edited and translated more frequently than these fables. It is the first book which every student of Sanskrit wades through with grammer and dictionary by his side, but which he hardly ever looks at again, when he has once entered on a serious study of Indian literature. Even for a study of the migration of fables the *Hitopadesa* has been supplanted by the *Pankatantra*, from which it is professedly taken. A new edition, therefore, coming from Bombay, and from the pen of Prof. Peterson, who has proved himself one of the most courageous explorers of the unknown tracts of Sanskrit literature, is, at first sight, somewhat perplexing.

And yet this edition will be welcomed, not only in India, where there was a demand for it, as it is still the most popular texbook used in schools and colleges, but also in Europe. Scholars have hiterto not troubled themselves much about the MSS. of the *Hitopadesa*. It is a compilation to which every reader might add to his heart's content. Its age was unknown, the very name of the compiler was forgotten. Most editors were therefore, satisfied with producing a readable text. The edition which Schlegel and Lassen brought out in 1829 professed, indeed to be a critical edition; but it was an eclectic, not a diplomatic criticism which guided these scholars in establishing their text. I followed the same principles both in my translation of the *Hitopadesa* published in 1844, and in my edition of the text, published in 1866.

Prof. Peterson, however, thought that the *Hitopadesa* deserved a better fate. First of all he shows that this compilation is by no means so very modern as is commonly supposed. Of the three MSS. on which he established his text, one (B) was written in A. D. 1541 while another (A) is declared to be considerably older Prof. Peterson adds "perhaps as much as two hundred years older"; but he leaves us in the dark as to his reasons for this "perhaps." A Sanskrit book of which we have a MS. written in the beginning of the fourteenth century cannot certainly be called quite a modern compilation. But while Prof. Peterson, was printing his text, and the sheets to p. 57 had actually been struck off, he received another MS. of the *Hitopadesa*, which Mr. Bendall had discovered in Nepal; and which he with the permission of the authorities of the British Museum, most generously lent to Prof. Peterson. This MS. (N) is dated A.D. 1373, and it was found to agree on all important points with the old MS. A. This was a most valuable discovery, for it showed that even before that time some text of the *Hitopadesa* had become a kind of *textus receptus*, such as might serve as a foundation for a critical edition. It is a pity that Prof. Peterson was not allowed to cancel the first fifty-six pages of his edition. He has done, however, what was possible under the circumstances, and has given us in his *apparatus criticus* all the important readings of MS. N.

In speaking of his predecessors, and more particularly of Schlegel and Lassen whose edition of the *Hitopadesa* appeared in 1829, Prof. Peterson, like most young scholars, is far too severe. He has no idea of the difficulties under which these first explorers of Sanskrit laboured. To be able to construe a Sanskrit text was at that time a great achievement. Questions as to spelling, as to grammar, metre and syntax, which are now answered in every elementary grammar, were then discussed as questions of high scholarship. Few had even seen Sanskrit MSS: still fewer had used any; and as to the age, the localities the families of MSS., all was darkness. Still it was fortunate that some of our first Sanskrit scholars had passed through the best schools of classical philology, and that they treated Sanskrit texts with the same minute care with which a Hermann treated Greek texts. We know now that the rules of conjectural criticism have often done harm, and that in Sanskrit, more than anywhere else, diplomatic criticism is our only safety. Still, as a discipline, the principles followed by Schlegal and Lassen have proved really beneficial to Sanskrit scholarship, and even now they are bearing good fruit among a small but ever increasing class of Sanskrit scholars.

Prof. Peterson is particularly severe on Schlegel and Lassen for having suppressed the last verse. They thought it was a late addition, possibly they did not quite understand it. But certain it is that it contains the name of the compiler of the *Hitopadesa* namely Narayana, and of his Mæcenas, Dhavalakandra. Prof. Peterson is justly proud of his discovery; still like most discoverers, he will find that he has been anticipated. In the preface to Shri Lalluji Lal Kab's *Rajniti* we read:

"At a certain time Shri Narain Pundit made a collection of stories from moral philosophy into Sanskrit. Having made one book, he called its name *Hitopadesa*. Then in the year 1869 Shri Lalluji Lal Kab, a Gujerati Brahman of the Sahasr Awdich family resident at Agra, extracting the meaning thereof and putting it into the Brij language gave the book the name. *Rajniti.*

Prof. Peterson has not only established the name of the author of the *Hitopadesa*, but he has likewise established a text which bids fair to remain the permanent text. His notes are decidedly valuable. On looking at some of the contested passages, we find that in 24 (p.4) the expression *Kakataliyavat*, "like the crow and the cocoa-nut," is better explained than by Schlegel and Lassen. They thought it referred to a story of a crow who alighted on the ground in the nick of time to be killed by a nut falling from a tree. Prof. Peterson shows that what is meant is that a crow alighted on the tree at the very moment that a nut fell, and that the mistake we are thus taught to guard against is to mistake the *post hoc* for the *propter hoc.*

I am less convinced by Prof. Peterson's interpretation of verse i. 14. There we read:

"If in beginning to count the list of virtuous men, the chalk does not fall full of surprise at a son—*i.e.*, full of admiration of a son's virtues—then a mother may hardly be called a mother by such a son."

Prof. Peterson appeals to the system of counting usual in India. Either the fingers of the open hand are brought down one after the other on the open palm, or the fingers of the closed hand are raised one after the other. In either case the little finger leads the rest, and it is the custom to give to the little finger the name of the individual to be honoured. This is perfectly true, and the verse quoted by Prof. Peterson fully establishes the fact. The verse means:

"Formerly when poets had to be counted Kalidasa resided in the little finger; now, as a like poet is not to be found, the little finger is rightly called nameless."

But though the little finger is called *anamika*, "nameless," or *kanishthika*, "the youngest," *kathina* has never been met with as yet as a name of the little finger, and for the present, therefore we must keep our judgment in suspense.

Prof. Peterson, by his valuable edition of the *Hitopadesa*, has earned the thanks of all Sanskrit scholars, and more particularly of myself—to whom he has done the honour of dedicating his latest work.

ACROSS THE ATLANTIC IN A BALLOON.

WITH reference to the intention of Captain Jovis, the well-known aeronaut, to cross the Atlantic in October in a balloon specially prepared for the venture, the Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says:—

Captain Jovis considers October the most favourable month in the year for an attempt of the kind, but he has not yet determined whether he will start from America or Europe. Captain Jovis's ultimate decision will depend upon one or two points that are still being studied. I am also told on high authority that he hopes, if all goes well, to make the voyage in two days and a half. He will get into a favourable current and remain there as long as it lasts, instead of shifting interminably from one atmospheric stratum to another. The balloon in which the celebrated aeronaut will make the journey is composed of materials that have been three years in preparation. It is so constructed that when distended by the rays of the sun an outlet for the surplus gas will be found through a small valve, which will cease to work as soon as the strain has been removed. The car, which can contain three persons, combines lightness with strength; and Captain Jovis has arranged a cleverly contrived apparatus which will enable him to supply himself, as occasion may require, with ballast from the briny wave. His projected voyage, which for boldness of conception and execution will be without a parallel in the annals of ballooning, will be watched with interest. Meanwhile, I hear that between this and August 10 Captain Jovis will endeavour to make an ascent six miles high, taking with him a barometer previously sealed to show that no mistake can possibly have been made in the instrument's record of the feat.

THE King of the Belgians has invested 1,200,000l. in purchasing estates in Hungary, which are nominally to belong to his sons-in law, the Crown Prince of Austria and Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; but it is universally believed that King Leopold, with the provident sagacity which he inherits from both his father and his mother, has bought these domains in view of certain unpleasant possibilities. Both the present King of the Belgians and his predecessor have displayed a great fondness for British and American investments.

THE STRENGTH AND WEAKNESS OF RUSSIA.

THE *National Review* contains an article by Captain Foster, R.E., who exposes the sources of the strength and weakness of Russia. He is not very much impressed by the sombre picture of the overwhelming might of Russia which has lately been published for the English people, and in the present article he urges some considerations which tend to put a brighter face on the outlook as it affects this country.

Owing to fundamental differences between Russia and other European nations, such as the want of a middle class, the numbers and homogeneity of the mass of the people, and their peculiar cast of character and temperament, it may be said that the nation is the people in a sense unknown in the rest of Europe. Though details of administration may be regulated by the caprices of the sovereign, or the interests of officials, yet in the long run the action of Russia will be that which the people wish. To find out the probable course of Russian action abroad, the heart of the Russian peasant must be examined, for the peasant is the nation. There are of these some sixty millions, all alike, tall, broad-shouldered, with fair long hair, and blue eyes; phlegmatic, child-like in ideas and speech; good-humoured and easy-going; all identical in mode of life, in interests, in feelings, and of one creed and one race. In his heart, amid all the unintelligent monotony of his daily life and surroundings, the peasant cherishes two ideals—Holy Russia, and the Orthodox Church; and the depth of feeling he is capable of displaying on these two subjects, and its power to arouse him to action and self-sacrifice, can hardly be realised in England.

HOW THE MASS IS MOVED.

The enthusiasm roused in each peasant is rapidly communicated. With regard to religion and country the whole mass of the people is sensitive to an extraordinary degree. It will thrill like one huge organism at any touch, and the excitement raised by danger to Slav soil or Orthodox Church spreads through the country with incredible rapidity. When the whole is once roused, there will be no sacrifices of property or life too great, as long as there is an invader of Russian homes or an enemy of the faith to be resisted.

So it was in 1877 that the tales of Musselman barbarity on a Christian people, backed by crowds of destitute exiles flying into Russia for protection, first roused popular feeling in favour of action. The refugees, as they were passed from home to home to make room for fresh arrivals, fanned the flame. Their stories, losing nothing in the telling, were repeated from mouth to mouth, reviving the popular hatred of the hereditary enemies of their faith. Before long the whole people were roused to a high degree of excitement; petitions poured in to the Czar from thousands of villages; the movement had assumed the dimensions of a crusade. Urged on by the unanimous voice of the nation, and powerless to check the popular feeling without endangering the dynasty, the Czar, in spite of his own wishes, led his armies against the Turks. Such was the real origin of a war usually attributed to minor co-existing causes, such as the ambition of officers, and the political designs of the Government.

NECESSITY OF PUBLIC SYMPATHY.

The immense size of Russia makes it a country where the hearty co-operation of the people is essential for vigorous war. Movements of concentration depend on the taoops being provided locally with supplies, quarters, and conveyance, and, though actual resistance to police orders is not to be expected, a merely sullen or listless compliance will paralyse the action of the clumsy administration, and cause indecision, waste, and uncertainty in prosecuting the campaign.

It is not too much to say that Russia is incapable of carrying on a war, not only unless it is only supported by public opinion, but even unless it is demanded by popular enthusiasm. It is not necessary to point out that a war on the part of Austria or Germany against Russia must take the form of an invasion of the latter country, unless the former Powers throw away the most conspicuous advantage they possess, that of the initiative, which their more rapid mobilization confers on them.

It is, therefore, difficult to resist the conclusion that such a struggle must, in the long run, turn out in favour of Russia. It is the above train of reasoning which explains the cautious attitude of Germany with regard to Russia, and the hesitation on the part of Austria to thwart that Power's action in the Balkan peninsula, however injurious to non-Russian interests.

A WAR WITH ENGLAND.

In case of a war between Russia and England, a very different result seems probable. To begin with, the Russian peasant knows nothing of England or the English. He is incapable of feeling interest in, or even understanding, the points of difference between the two countries; Central Asia is a dim idea to him; India is beyond his ken. No invasion of Russian soil will take place, to fire his patriotism; disasters to settlements in East Siberia will not be heard of in Russian villages; the clash of arms in Afghanistan, or Asia Minor, will leave undisturbed both Russian homes and the interests of the Orthodox Church. So far, the war will affect the people but little directly; but indirectly they will find that it causes suffering that they can ill bear without the stimulus of patriotic enthusiasm.

It is clear that the first action of England would be to blockade the coasts, and stop the sea-borne trade of Russia. Now 70 per cent. of the total exports are carried by sea. Those consist almost entirely of bulky articles—grain for the most part, and also flax, wood, hemp, wool, tallow. To attempt to divert this trade to any great extent into land channels will be hopeless, as the cost of transit will be prohibitive. Thus the market for these products will be greatly reduced, and those who produce them, that is to say, the agricultural population of Russia, or nine-tenths of the people, will be greatly impoverished. At the same time the burden of taxation will necessarily be increased, even for the ordinary expenses of government; putting on one side entirely the extraordinary expenses of the war. To see this, the sources of Russian revenue must be examined.

In 1886, 73 per cent. of the total revenue was raised by taxation, of which nearly one-third was levied directly, and the remainder indirectly, chiefly by means of customs, stamps, and excise. The depression of trade will cause diminished revenue from customs and stamps, which it will be difficult to avoid supplementing by increased direct taxation. At present nine-tenths of the direct taxation is levied on the peasants, who will, therefore, be subject to increased taxation at the very time when their diminished prosperity is rendering even the existing burdens hard to bear.

It seems likely, then, that Russia is in little danger of interference from her German neighbours, who justly shrink from the prospect of a death struggle with that Power, secure in the tenacity and patriotism of her population; but it is probable that she is aware that she can by no means afford to risk a war with this country, in which she will certainly suffer materially, and most likely be compelled before long to make peace at the sacrifice of the immediate object of her policy. It is for statesmen to apply this conclusion to the foreign policy of England; for Englishmen it is a more hopeful one than that generally arrived at as to the influence of England in the Eastern Question, and therefore in Europe. It would seem tha' we may watch the course of events with a composure that the Emperor Franz-Joseph, and even the great Chancellor himself, may well be supposed to envy.

THE LANGWORTHY CASE.

THE MARRIAGE IN PARLIAMENT.

IN the House of Commons on Tuesday morning, July 26, at 2.40, Professor Stuart moved the second reading of the Marriages Confirmation (Antwerp) Bill, which proposes to render valid the marriages celebrated by Dr. Potts, including the Langworthy marriage. He explained that Dr. Potts unintentionally made a mistake in not informing those married by him that only civil marriages were valid in Belgium, and he pointed out that a large number of similar bills were introduced in the present century.

Mr. Tomlison, who is a personal friend of Mr. Langworthy, moved the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. Picton suggested that the bill might be referred to a Select Committee.

The Attorney-General thought the House ought not to consent to the second reading of the bill unless satisfied that a *prima facie* case was made out for it.

Mr. Henniker Heaton urged that it was a matter of pressing importance; and Professor Stuart explained that he was willing to refer the bill to a Select Committee.

On a division being taken at five minutes to three it was found that 75 voted for the adjournment and 75 against it—a result that was received with laughter.

The Speaker said under these circumstances he gave his voice for the adjournment.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poo sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

AN OVER-OCEAN PETER THE GREAT.

THE good Emperor of Brazil ages apace. This is less seen in the whitened beard than in the weight of his step and in his apparent mental fatigue. Yet he is as active as if he never knew what chronic liver complaint was, or as though the heat of the tropics where he was born bred, and got old was not debilitating. He is up betimes in the morning, and goes to bed late, because sleep has greatly gone from him. When he walks, the big frame seems to him a burden. But the diseased liver does not appear to have altered for the worse his naturally serene temper.

The over-ocean potentate has been to see Pasteur operate at his Institute, and to a sitting of the Academy of Sciences. In both cases he had to cut his visits short. This bounteous and wisdom-loving Emperor has surely as good a right—if not a better—to be dubbed Great as his famous homonym of Russia. The Russian Peter had behind him a nation of agileminded Slavs, whose intellects werel kept from becoming slack by their climate. Before their hot summers had time to enervate them, cold winters came to lash them into action. Peter of Brasil had no fine homogeneous race to act on, but mongrel ones, with a black brood behind them, which had come straight from African savagery. The climate was bad for everything but snakes and vegetation. There was no intellectual stir whatever in Brazil beyond what was generated by the Emperor, a few European doctors, and some German naturalists. They formed the medium by which the spirit of Europe quickened the big tropical Empire. The Russian Peter left nothing to time, if by an effort of his will he could force on the accomplishment of any result he wanted. He was often a tyrant in trying to make what he planted bear flower and fruit in his day.

The over-ocean Peter has exercised a mild sway. All sorts of institutions—political and of public utility—which have taken deep root, already flourish under it. A gentleman in the Emperor's suite tells me that he believes there is no other country, unless in Russia, where children of the class termed outcast are so well cared for as in Brasil. What the Emperor could not do was to get anything approaching his ideal of human dignity into the heads of his wealthy subjects. They like flaunting show, and must be "in the fashion." Now, the fashion always means for them social showiness. As they are half negro, their ideas of high "respectability" are akin to those which, under the stimulus of British trade in cast-off and other clothing, have sprung up on the Congo coast. A coloured gentleman there is proud to go and bake himself on Sunday in an iron chapel, dressed in a crush-hat, patent-leather boots, a stiff-breasted shirt, an ulster, and staring tweed trousers. Past experiences of the unfitness of the garments for a climate of torrid heat do not deter him. *If* he has to take off the boots and ulster in the church, and to carry them home in his arms, he has at least the satisfaction of letting the other dark gentleman of the neighbourhood see that he has a European wardrobe for Sunday wear.

The Brazilians belonging to "the upper ten" go in for old-world fashions in this Dahomey way. Their imitative rage came in with advent of the Comte d'Eu, who was follwed by young Orleanist noblemen. When the Duke of Saxe-Coburg married the Princess Leopoldine, heiress-presumptive to the Imperial Crown, his father-in-law's Court was brought into relation with stylish young Austrians. Their ways were new at Rio. Dom Pedro is a fatherly old gentleman, and never thinks how he is dressed, and he had no idea, when he was last in Europe, that he was not correct when he went to courtly balls in a black cravat. "Style" with the husband of the young Princess became the thing at Botofogo—the fashionable outskirt of Rio. Botofogo was the head quarters of the newcomers. What was done their became the one topic in the great town and country house.

That's as it is at Botofogo,' was an answer to every objection in matters of taste. It was the equivalent of the "It's English, you know," of the American dude. The advent of the stylish young Europeans was a spoke in the wheel of progress which the Brazalian Peter the Great has constructed and set going.

Dom Pedro has brought up his Saxe-Coburg grandchildren—one of whom, Augustus, is now with him—in his own ideas. They are of Botofogo, as a man is a horse who is born in a stable. But they are not likely to alter things there when they are all grown up. Prince Augustus is a nice, but rather over-taught youth. He will be, at best, but a faded copy of his grand-father. I have a suspicion that the Bulgarians have been advised to ask Augustus to reign over them if they fail to get his uncle, Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg. As the former has passed the greater part of his life over-ocean, Russia can't object to him on the score that he is too Austrian. He went on a tour in North America not long ago, and had a narrow escape of being blown up by dynamite in a river steamer. Nobody was ever able to solve the mystery of this iniquity, the Prince being inoffensive and, at any rate, too much a stranger in the United States to have enemies there. The reporters interviewed him a good deal; but before he talked to them he asked his governor's leave, although nearly a young man. They found his conversation colourless, and thought he had a German pastiness of complexion. They were struck with two things in him in his excursion up the Hudson river. He looked thoroughly aristocratic, and paid no attention to anything to which his mentor did not call his attention.

Peter of Brazil is an exception to the Galton theory of inherited capacity. If great himself, he is the son of a Peterkin, who remained a childish sort of person to the end of his life, enjoying nothing better when he was an old potentate retired from business than a game of blindman's buff. Time out of mind, the Kings of Portugal were men of personal distinction. But as much could not be said of those who reigned from the time the wife of one of them turned the Spaniards out of the country, until the whole Portuguese Court fled from before Napoleon to Brazil. One can't think how that tropical empire could have got on without its present ruler. I think I never met any one who gives me more the idea of power held in reserve and ready to act strongly and quietly without fuss or fever than this Emperor. He is a man of thought, and all his life he has been swayed by a sense of duty. I don't suppose he would have been a great success as a business man, notwithstanding his capacity to plod, and his methodic habits. He would, born in a private station, have been an eminent savant or first-rate curator of some botanical gardens, His patience is without limit. Intellect is such a rarity in Brazil that he would have small enjoyment in his life there if he did not busy himself greatly with public duties and scientific studies. He feels as if he came to another world when he comes to Europe. He does a deal of thinking, and likes to listen rather than to talk; but his conversation can be delightful.—*Truth*

MR. O'BRIEN DEFIANT.

A NATIONALIST demonstration was held at Luggacurran, on Sunday July 24, the occasion being the laying of the foundation-stone of the first put out of forty proposed to be erected by the League for the accommodation of the evicted tenants on the estate of Lord Lansdowne. These are all to be built on two small fields adjoining the parish priest's residence.

Mr. W. O'Brien, M.P., who was accompanied by Mr. Denis Kilbride and several Englishmen, dug the first sod, and was also the principal speaker at the meeting. He said he understood that up to an advanced hour that morning they were engaged in Dublin Castle printing off proclamations under the Crimes Act. He was surprised that there was no appearance of them there; but the County Inspector had just informed him as he stepped on the platform that the Crimes Act was now in operation in Ireland. That message was given with every courtesy and he hoped he would give his reply with the same courtesy—namely, that the Government were quite welcome to use their Crimes Act against crime if they could discover any; but even Judge O'Brien with his microscope could not discover much of it even in Kerry. But the moment they began to use the Act against the people, and the right of the people to organise, that moment they would have their work cut out for them. After a couple of months of this sort of thing, the Government would be more afraid of public opinion in England than they were of the Irish people. They were between the devil and the deep sea. If they did not use the Crimes Act, they would be despised in Ireland; and if they did use it barbarously, they would be detested in England. If there was a good spirit abroad, the Irish people ought to reciprocate it; and if what was practically Mr. Parnell's bill became law, it was due to their own determination, and to the Plan of Campaign. Perhaps the least said at this moment the better; for it was a moment for caution—a moment for good feeling—a moment for imitating the attitude of their great leader, Mr. Parnell. He (Mr. O'Brien) had almost made up his mind to have postponed the erection of the cottages; and on that account he would have done so, but for the proclamations. They bore no malice to those who broke their treaty with them before and they were willing to draw a wet sponge over the past. The Irish landlords now must feel that they would have fared better if they had trusted their own countrymen, as Mr. Gladstone had urged them to do; for now they had been thrown overboard by the Tory Government. They were going to reward the landlords by asking the House of Commons to knock another million a year off their rents. If the Irish party wish to ruin the landlords, they would have accepted the bankruptcy clauses; for then there would have been a complete stoppage of rent all over the country. The Government dropped the clauses, and put the Plan of Campaign into an Act of Parliament

THE INDIAN COTTON TRADE AND THE EXCHANGE.

A Lahore paper writes:—The rise in the Indian exchanges which has been going on for some time has surprised most observers. It was anticipated that, as the Indian Government intended this year to draw considerably more bills than last year or the year before, the exchange must decline; but as yet the expectation has not been realized, partly because of the falling-off in the exports of cotton piece-goods from Lancashire to India. This falling-off is attributable in the first place to the glutting of the Indian market by the large exports of the past year or two; and secondly, it is brought about by the cotton "corner" which has raised unduly the price of cotton. As the shipments of cotton to India have fallen off, merchants, of course, have not negotiated for "fixing the exchange forward," and hence there has not been the downward movement that was anticipated. It is now reported, however, that the recent failure in Galveston has practically destroyed the cotton "corner." Cotton has been declining in price, and it is said that as the crop promises to be a very large one we may expect a very considerable fall in the course of the autumn. If this be so, it is possible that the shipments of cotton goods to India may again become large; and if they do, the probability is that the exchange will fall. On the other hand, if the decrease in cotton shipments to India continues, the exchange may remain steady. Lastly, there is the influence upon exchange of the movements in silver. It is certain that the supply of silver in the market is small at present. Should the supply become smaller, and should at the same time any extraordinary demand arise for the metal, it is possible that the price of silver may advance considerably and an advance in silver would raise the Indian exchanges.

THE ARMY AND NAVY ESTIMATES COMMITTEE.

Some remarkable evidence was given on July 22 before Lord R. Churchill's Committee as to the way in which the army accounts are prepared:—

General Alderson, Director of Artillery and Stores, stated that the programme of expenditure in normal times had never been wholly sufficient. The limits of expenditure were laid down by the amount of money to be granted. He was told the total amount he had to spend under the vote, and he then allotted the money in the most efficient manner he could under the several heads. He had signed the accounts presented to Parliament, but was not prepared to explain them in detail. Another witness, Colonel Hurst, accountant and auditor, was examined as to the mode in which the balance-sheets are prepared. He had to take the account of how the money voted had been appropriated and then the account of what had been produced, and try to make them agree. The payments were audited by himself. The accountant and Auditor-General never saw the expenditure accounts. He admitted that he did not know of any private establishment or company that would be content with an inside audit, and said he did not know that the money was finally appropriated in the manner originally intended.

The Committee held another sitting on July 26, when the examination of Colonol Hurst was continued. The evidence was purely of a technical character, and dealt chiefly with the system on which the accounts are prepared.

The Press Association understands that the interim report of the Committee in favour of an independent audit of the expense account of the Army Manufacturing Department was unanimously agreed to on July 26, on the conclusion of Colonel Hurst's examination. Colonel Hurst's evidence in regard to the accounts was interposed at this stage for the purpose of throwing further light on certain parts of General Alderson's evidence, which the Committee regarded as not entirely clear, but the official explanations were not altogether conclusive, and it was felt that an independent investigation was desirable.

MEMOIRS OF THE COMMUNE.

General Cluseret, one of the many Commenders-in-Chief of the Commune, has published his memoirs relating to his participation in that insurrection. The Paris correspondent of the *Standard* says:—

"Amid much that is extravagant raving, there are in this book one or two points that are undeniably true. The first is that when the Communists made their first sortie on April 2, the Versailles troops might have carried Paris by a little dash and put down the insurrection with comparative ease. The next point is that the reprisals of the troops after there entry and the massacre of prisoners which took place after the fighting was over almost justify the violence with which he condemns them. His own escape was miraculous. Utterly tired out before the troops had reached Montmattre, he retired to a barn about two o'clock in the morning, and sank into a deep slumber. When he awoke it was broad daylight, and on emerging from his retreat he found the Versailles troops marching in single file on either side of the street. He walked in the middle in an opposite direction; but, as he was respectably dressed, the troops took no notice of him, and he got clear of the column. He had no home and no refuge to go to, and as there was no getting out of Paris without a pass, and every hotel and lodging-house was closely guarded, he went to the residence of an American journalist, the late Mr. Huntington, with whom he was acquainted. M. Cluseret says Mr. Huntington offered him money, but declined granting hospitality to so compromising a guest. He next tried a Catholic priest to whom he had given facilities to see Archbishop Darboy in his prison. He knocked at his door and said, 'You recognise me! You know what I want.' The priest replied, 'Perfectly; you are at home.' He provided M. Cluseret with ecclesiastical costume, kept him for five months, and, with the aid of others of his order, got him safely across the frontier into Belgium."

THE HOUSE OF GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.

The Works of art on the walls of the front drawing-room demand a few words. I note a grandly coloured transcript of Highland scenery by Gustave Dore; a view in Venice, by Clara Montalba; a water-colour of an old watchman by John Absolon; a curious watercolour, being, a design for a painted ceiling, dated 1662, by De Witt; a drawing in distemper by John O'Connor, of the Place Vendome, after the demolition of the Column; Lord Ronald Gower's crayon drawing of the Duchess of Devonshire; two tender marine water-colours, by William Beverly; a drawing of Roman peasant life, glowing with colour, by Keeley Halswelle; two fanciful aquarells, by Kenny Meadows; a graceful little group of Cupids in water-colour by Thomas Stothard; a tiny oil picture of a French priest at dinner, by Genevieve Ward; and a water-colour drawing of a woman nursing two children, by John Flaxman. There is a remarkable old "curio" too, a landscape in an oval gilt frame, the picture closely resembling a mezzotint after Gaspar Poussin. As a fact, it is neither a painting nor a print. The foundation of the work is a white earthenware dish which cost twopense; this a clever Italian artist held over the flame of a candle until he had smoked it jet black. Then with leather stumps of graduated size he worked out his landscape, putting in the high lights wit the point of a penknike, and ultimately floating varnish over the whole to fix it. It was then framed and glazed, and I suppose may be considered as imperishable as any mundane thing can be. Next to it an equally interesting but far more valuable object is hung. This is a concave silver plaque, about a foot in diameter, in an ebony frame. The plaque exhibits a group of nymphs and satyrs dancing in a landscape. One satyr, one nymph, and a baby faun are completely finished in *repousse* work. Equally finished are a hand and foot here, a tree or a stone there, but three fourths of the personages are represented only in outline. It was left unfinished for a purpose, its executant, M. Morel Ladeuil, being desirous of showing to the occupant of No. 46 the exact technical process of the *opus mallei* or art of workingt in *repousse*. I do not think that I have forgotton much about the drawing-room save that among the artists' proofs there is a portrait of Lord Beaconsfield, after Sir John Millais, but there is some of that illustrious master's own handiwork in Mr. Van de Weyde's sumptuous life-size crayon portrait of Mrs. Sala, which stands alone on an easel of black and gold, draped with purple velvet embroidered with lilies, and lined with white satin, with fringes and cords of gold bullion. There is also a very beautiful statuette of a Madonna—a "Nuestra Senora de las Siete Dolores"—to which a somewhat curious history is attached. Mr. Sala, attracted by the singular loveliness of the face and hands, bought the figure in Mexico more than twenty years ago. It was undraped, or, rather, was clad only in a suit of blue "tights," so when he came home he put his purchase away in a drawer. Some ten years afterwards happening to show the figure to the late Mr. Ewing that talented sculptor at once proposed to drape it which did by means of pocket handkerchief cut in half and dipped in a basinful of warm size, so that the drapery when dry stiffened in the folds imparted to it by the artist's modelling tool.—Bessie Caralampi, in *The Magazine of Art* for August.

MARIE ANTOINETTE'S MILLINER'S BILLS.

Under the above title Mr. Sala, in the August *Fortnightly*, gives an account of the Journal of Mdme. Eloffv, milliner to the Court of Louis XVI., which has been recently edited by the Comte de Reiset. We subjoin some extracts from this interesting article.

MARIE ANTOINETTE'S FIGURE.

There is faithfully reproduced a drawing of a *corsage* or bodice in pale green silk which was transmitted by the Queen to Mdme. Pompey, the founder of the Court milliner's firm, to serve as a pattern for any future gowns which her Majesty might order.

In 1880 this *corsage* was submitted by the two daughters of Mr. Guenol, into whose possession the grament had come, to the eminent Parisian *costumiere*, Mdme. Aurelly. This skilful semssress showed the bodice to her head cutter, who ponounced the girth of the royal waist to have been 58 centimetres, and that the exact technical name for the fabric and its hue was sea-green taffety. Another well-nown dressmaker held that the stuff was *poult de soie antique*; that the colour was *eau-de-Nil*, and that the Queen's waist only measured 54 centimetres. Both Penelopes, however, agreed that at the time that this *corsage* was consigned to Mdme. Pompey the Queen was growing very stout, and furthermore that the vestment had formerly been adorned with lace and jewels. From other sources M. de Reiset inclines to the opinion that the Queen was not very tall, but that until *embonpoint* overtook her her figure was exquisitely beautiful; that her hands, her arms, and her feet were models of of symmetry; that her eyes were blue, full of charm and expression; and finally, that her forhead was high, resembling that of her sire the Kaiser.

ENGLISH FASHIONS.

The reader will not fail to remark how frequentry the term "English" is applied to items in the royal wardrobe.

On the 6th of January the Queen is supplied with a *redingote* of pink and white satin, trimmed with sham blonde, tulle, and green-satin ribbon. *Redingote* is evidently a corruption of the English "riding coat;" but our neighbours might have more appropriately called it a "smoque-froque;" for the cut of the garment is exactly that of an English peasant's smock-frock, tied in at the waist; and it was put on either over the head or donned from the feet upwards. The existing *redingote*, which has been fashionable for the last few years and is highly popular just now, is a garment of silk, plush, or cloth, cut somewhat after the manner of a gentleman's tail-coat, richly trimmed and adorned with very large buttons; while in Paris the dress fashioned on the lines of Marie Antoinette's *redingote* is called either a *robe en chemise* or a *millot-Jersey*. One of the grand Court ladies, whose name recalls that of an ancient Scottish family (the Comtesse de Béthune), on the 10th of January unconsciously commits bigamy; for she is debited with *une paire de maris*. Fortunately, however, for the Comtesse's good repute, the "pair of husbands turn out to be a double *jabot*, or projecting bosom-frill of lace.

LOUIS XVI.'S DRESS IN THE FLIGHT TO VARENNES.

The testimony of eye-witnesses strangely differs as to the kind of dress worn by the fugitive:—

M. de Beauchene asserts positively that the King started on this unlucky journey in a dark green coat with mother-of-pearl buttons, a waistcoat of embroidered white satin, black silk small clothes and white silk stockings, with oval silver buckles in his shoes, and his hair in a bag of black taffety. This is as circumstantial as Sheridan's description of the postman bringing the double letter from Northamptonshire; and M. de Beauchene is equally particular in stating that MarieAntoinette wore a brown dress with a short black mantle, and a *chapeau noir a la Chinoise*, furnished with a long lace streamer which served as a veil. But according to the *Correspondence* of Comte Fersen, who organized the entire escapade, which might have succeeded but for the absurd infatuation of Louis in cramming himself and his family in to a grand double-bodied coach drawn by five horses, and which was fit to be the equipage of an Ambassador and naturally attracted public attention when it passed, the King should have had a red coat in the carriage with him, which he was to wear immediately the Duc de Choiseul gave him an assurance of the good disposition of the troops. Others allege that the King wore a habit of grey and brown, with a wig, while the Queen and Mdme. Elizabeth were in *petites robes*, both royal ladies wearing large hats, that of Mdme. Elizabath being white. The witnesses are tolerably unanimous as to the little Dauphin having worn a costume of brown with black stripes. But now comes into court another witness of truth, Citizen Petion, and he affirms that he narrowly examined the appararel of the royal family when, after their capture through the perspicacity of the inquisitive Drouet (who, catching sight of the King, compared the royal countenance with an engraved portrait on an assignat, and at once recognized him), they were being brought back to Paris, and that nothing could have been meaner or more squalid than their personal appearance. The King, says Petion, wore a coat of dark shag, and his linen was not clean; the women wore little robes (morning dress of the commonest kind); that of Mdme Royale being of printed linen or chintz, with a pattern of green and yellow foliage on a blue and white ground! but upon another athority we are asked to believe that Mdme. Royale wore a gown of brown calico worth exactly four livres ten sols; and it is explicitly stated that a fragment of this brow gown was cut off by the officers of the law and deposited as a *piece de conviction* against the Princess at the *greffe* of the criminal court of Orleans, where it still remains. The brown gown was not made by Mdme. Eloffe, but by a workwoman of Mdlle. Cuissac, called Ste Croix, Couturiere de la Reine.

HER LAST MILLINERS' BILLS.

Marie Antoinette had to go to the scafold in the end, after she had drunk in the Temple and the Conciergerie the cup of anguish and ignominy to the dregs.

You forget her equivocal character; you forget her indubitable tergiversation, wrongfulness, and lust of sway. You see only a woman with her heart lacerated in a hundred places, bereft of her faithful consort by a bloody and disgraceful death, accused by the indescribable villains of th Sections of having corrupted the mind of her young son. As she grows more and more miserable she becomes shabbier and shabbier in apparel. For a moment, at the Tuileries on the 20th of June, 1792, she had been forced to wear, shuddering, the *bonnet rouge*, while the mob shricked "Down with Veto and his wife! Down with the Austrian!" Two days afterwards she consoled herself by ordering from Mdme. Eloffe a host of fal-lals, including six of her favourite *fishus Anglais*. Then came the incarceration of the royal family in the Temple; and on the 19th of August the last entry in the journal of Mdme. Eloffe occurs. A certain Jailard is debited with the sum of four livres a *ruban d'etienne*. When she was removed to the Conciergerie, Lord Ronald Gower's "my Queen, Edmund Burke'a cynosure of Beauty and grace, had two dresses, a black and a white one, which she wore on alternate days. She had three chemises fine enough in texture and trimmed with lace, but dropping into rags from over use. They gave her a clean shift every ten days; meanwhile a blessed young creature called Bault was almost incessantly occupied in mending the liner the shoes, and the stockings of the captive. This girl Bault—rest her soul!—was the daughter of the concierge of the prison and pitied with infinite compassion that most miserable woman in the dungeon, discrowned, disgraced, patched and dirty. The girl Bault preserved the Queen's tatters, which were begged from the prisoner piece by piece by furtive Royalists. The ruffian gaolers had torn from her the gold watch and the two diamond rings which she had brought with her to the gaol; but they allowed her to keep her wedding-ring, and she contrived to secrete in her bosom a minature of the Dauphin in a little bag made from a canary kid glove which the child had worn. She had also kept a large corking pin, and with this she scratched on the whitewashed walls of her cell, side by side with scriptural texts, minute little schedules of the items in her daily diminishing wardrobe. These were the last of Marie Antoinette's milliners' bills.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 9th Aug., as compared with the statement of the 26th July:—

	July 26.			Aug. 9.		
Liabilities.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	48,56,179	15	0	48,53,329	15	0
Treasury Balance	2,50,73,440	7	2	2,54,75,938	3	10
Other Deposits	3,35,40,403	11	8	3,47,45,290	14	5
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,60,831	0	9	3,30,231	14	1
Sundries	15,36,605	1	9	14,85,072	4	11
Rs...	8,53,67,46	4	4	8,68,89,863	4	3
Assets.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ..	68,68,913	9	0	74,30,231	1	0
Other authorized Invtmts	42,55,757	0	0	42,25,424	8	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities...	82,98,780	5	9	[illegible]	8	1
Credits on do.	84,21,708	3	2	[illegible]	9	0
Bills discounted..........	2,18,96,652	5	6	[illegible]	10	6
Balances with other Banks	4,32,920	3	1	[illegible]	8	4
Bullion	1,375	12	0	2,146	7	0
Dead Stock	11,26,969	14	11	11,25,328	4	5
Stamps	10,989	1	3	10,735	14	3
Sundries..........	9,40,105	1	4	8,58,169	14	9
Cash at Head Office........	1,18,31,209	14	2	1,55,38,451	3	8
Do. at Branches..........	2,12,82,098	14	2	1,99,43,563	11	1
Rs.	8,53,67,460	4	4	8,68,89,863	4	3

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GRAND OLD HIGHLAND	„	37	0
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S, in square bottles	„	28	8
"SPECIAL RESERVE" Glenlivet	„	26	8
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT, Patented bottles	„	26	0
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET	„	24	4
DUBLIN WHISKY DISTILLERY CO., three Shamrocks	„	29	8
Do. do. one Shamrock	„	27	4
FINE OLD, our own blend..........	„	26	0

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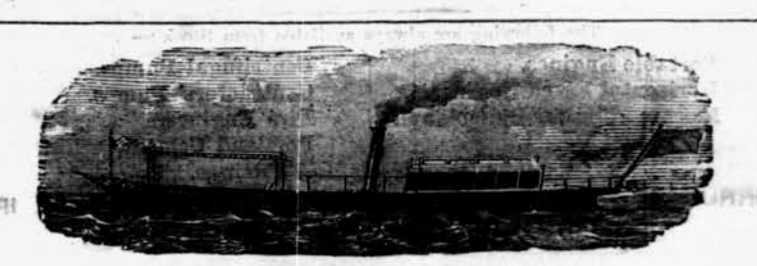

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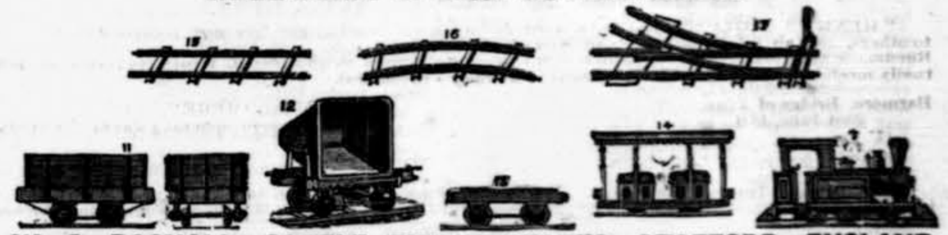

W. G. BAGNALL, CASTLE ENGINE WORKS, STAFFORD, ENGLAND.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

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Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-4; and the only trade Mark—'PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under he Trade Marks Act, 38 and 39 Vic. 91. Certified by he Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

It Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and Loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces
From whatever Cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

Whilst Pleasant to the Taste and Agreeable to the Stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the First Day of its administration by a remakable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The Bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action n the Organs of Nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element Phosphorous, "*the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself*;" and kindles afresh the Fire of Life from the Sole of the Foot to the Crown of the Head.

The unequalled Curative Properties of this Preparation has spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions. Restoring the fullest and most Vigorous Conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at very age, by nourishing, fertilizing, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the human organization, thus ensuring a sound and permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed, so that all the duties of life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

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Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the verdict universal that in the world of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

The very remarkable cures effected by Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has induced numbers of Physicians to prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

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Is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

Full Printed Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYN
LABORATORY.
HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N. W.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up rom cheap, useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase, and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious mitations.

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OFFICE CLOCKS.

WE strongly recommend the CLOCKS described below (specially manufactured to our own design and order) as most durable and excellent timekeepers, and eminently adapted for Office and Railway platform use in India.

(1).—Timepice only, pendulum work, 12-inch dial, bold figures and hands, going 15 days. Cases of polished, dark hard wood. Particular care has been bestowed to the construction of the case to protect the works against dust and damp........ Rs. 45

(2).—The same as above, striking hours and half hours on a good gong........ Rs. 60

GUARANTEE FIVE YEARS.

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BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDERABAD.

INVIGORATING
LAVENDER SALTS
Or Salts of Lavender (Registered.)
These Salts are the most agreeable deodorizer that exists. By leaving the stopper out a few minutes the apartment will be purified, and the air rendered strongly invigorating and refreshing. From
CROWN PERFUMERY COMPY
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REFRESHING & INVIGORATING.

A DELIGHTFUL DEODORIZER.

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"We are glad to recommend to our readers a delightful new invention, brought out by the Crown Perfumery Co., of 177, New Bond Street; under the title of **Lavender Salts**, they have prepared a new invigorating Smelling Salts. Here we have a delightfully fresh Perfume of Lavender, mingled with something most invigorating and refreshing, a delightful addition to every toilet table, and a most agreeable deodorizer."—*Court Journal.*

INVIGORATING LAVENDER SALTS.

Samples may be seen at, and enquiries to be made of our Indian representative, Mr. JAMES CROWDER, at 2, Churchgate Street, BOMBAY; 156, Radha Bazaar, CALCUTTA; 113, Armenian Street, MADRAS; 246, Chudni Chowki, DELHI; and Preedy Road, KURRACHEE.

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EXTRA "C.I.G" OLD

(Registered Trade Mark)

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY

Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets;

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"JOHN JAMESON" BOTTLED WHISKEY.

Retail of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta, and all dealers throughout India.

HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES.

GOLD MEDAL VIENNA 1886. **THILUM.**
GOLD MEDAL VIENNA 1886. **HIPPACEA.**

TRADE MARKS
- "THILUM," for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Wounds, Bronchitis, Scorpion Stings, Mosquito bites.
- "OMUM CARPOOR," for Indigestion, Cholera, Colic, Flatulence, Dysmenorrhœa.
- "JVARA-HARI," for Fevers, particularly Malarious kinds, and as a Tonic.
- "HIPPACEA," the Stable Requisite, for broken Knees, Cracked Heels, Sprung Tendons, Mange, &c.

"HENRY'S THILUM" has been used in my own family, and its use recommended by me to others. As an emollient, anodyne, and detergent application, it is one of surpassing virtue. In Rheumatic affections, its efficacy, when well rubbed in, cannot be questioned. While its fragrance effectually meets one of the greatest objections to unguents in general.

Barmore, Bridge of Allan,
23rd June, 1881.

W. J. VANSOMEREN, M.D.,
Surgeon-General (Madras Retired).

I have found "Thilum" give *certain relief* in some forms of Neuralgia and I have used it with success in Sprains and Bruises, in fact in every case in which I have tried it, the relief from pain has been remarkable.

H. WARNEFORD THOMPSON,
L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E.

Rothern House, Brownswood Park N.,
14th March, 1887.

The subjoined notice from the pen of Dr. ANDREW WILSON, F.R.S.E., appeared in *Health* on 29th January 1886.

"Mr. F. H. BOWDEN, of 43, King William-Street, London-Bridge, E.C. and 29, Lansdowne-road "Croydon, Surrey, has forwarded to us samples of a series of Indian remedies which he is desirous of "introducing fully to the British public, and which have already attained a marked measure of success "wherever they have been used. Well-known in India, and in no sense quack or secret remedies, we "regard the preparations under notice as destined to receive worthily a large amount of patronage for the "cure of simple ailments in this and other European countries. The first of these preparations is known as

"COMP. ESS. OF OMUM AND CAMPHOR," now registered under the trade mark name of 'OMUM "CARPOOR.' It contains compound calculated to be of high service as antispasmodics and anodynes, "and as such is of use in cholera, diarrhœa, dysentery, and cramps and spasms of all kinds. In many "of the ailments, nervous and otherwise, peculiar to women, this remedy has been used with great suc"cess. Equally effective where used as an outward application, is

"HENRY'S THILUM."—This preparation contains neither opium, mercury, nor aconite, and is "consequently free from all objections on the score of noxious or unsafe ingredients. In its effects "'Thilum' is sedative and astringent, while it has important qualities, rendering it invaluable for the "treatment of bruises and hurts. For Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and other pains, 'Thilum' should be "rubbed into the skin: and for toothache, a little should be rubbed on the gum, or placed on lint in the "hollow of a tooth which may be decayed. In chilblains we have personally tested the value of "'Thilum.' For cyclists and tourists at large, this ointment is very serviceable, and a pot of it should "always be carried in the cyclist's bag for instant application to bruises. As an application to piles, "'Thilum' is really invaluable; while used as an embrocation to the chest in bronchitis, it relieves the "pain and tension.

"JVARA-HARI," or "Fever destroyer," is an Indian Fever remedy, which, in feverish states acts with service.

"A Veterinary expert to whom we have submitted a specimen of—

"HIPPACEA,' OR "STABLE REQUISITE," reports that this latter preparation is an admirable "remedy in many affections of horses, cattle, sheep, and dogs. For mange in dogs it is an invaluable "application and does not cause any subsequent smarting. For broken knees 'Hippacea' is also a most "excellent application, while for sore shoulders and cracked heels it is reported as forming an effectual "remedy. In veterinary practice 'Hippacea' should be widely used. It certainly appears to act effec"tually in promoting the healing of wounds and sores in our domestic animals."

The Court Circular of the 15th May 1886 says:—"In the Madras Court of the Colonial and Indian "Exhibition at South Kensington, there are, of course, many extremely beautiful exhibits, especially the "old native jewellery from Madura; but the particular exhibit to which we wish to draw attention this "week is one of exceptional utility rather than beauty, and the only one of the kind to be found in the "building. For fear that any one should imagine that the remedies to which we are about to refer are "so-called patent medicines, we may at once state they are not. As Dr. WILSON has stated, "they are "well known in India, and are in no sense quack or secret remedies." Briefly Henry's Indian remedies "have been proved to be so marvellous in their effects that we are fearful, if we enumerate the many "complaints for which they will be found to be efficacious, our encomiums may sound too strong. "Thilum," the best known of the several remedies, is an external application, and it may be said to be a "specific, and a fragrant one too, for all remedies where there is inflamation, and there is proof positive "in the shape of well-known medical and other written testimony (which we have seen), that it cures "Neuralgia, Sciatica, Nervous Headache, Hemicrania, Brow-Ache, Cramps, Burns, pains in the Joints "and Back, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and Chilblains, besides other "maladies far too numerous to detail. For its virtue in the first and last named complaints (Neuralgia "and Chilblains) we can personally vouch. As recently as Wednesday last we recommended it for a bad "case of neuralgia, requesting that the result might be made known to us as soon as possible. On the "evening of the day in question we received the following communication: "I find it has already "sensibly assuaged the pain." We know of one lady, very high up in the social scale, who has found "Thilum" such a specific for rheumatism, and "Hippacea" so beneficial for injured horses, that she has "bought several dozen boxes for distribution, feeling it a duty to recommend these really wonderful "remedies for the relief she herself has received. With regard to "Hippacea," so serviceable for wounds, "to human beings as well as animals, the majority of the cycling world is loud in its praises; and the "number of testimonials from ladies gratefully acknowledging the benefits derived from "Omum-Carpoor," which is essentially a female remedy, but which is invaluable for Indigestion is simply over"whelming. Although the chief depôt for these invaluable presriptions is Madras, a branch establish"ment has now been opened in London by Mr. F. H. Bowden at 43, King William Street, E. C."

To be had of the Manufacturer and Proprietor,

F. H. BOWDEN,
15 Armenian Street, Madras, and
43, King William Street, London, F.C.

And of respectable Chemists, and general dealers everywhere.

None genuine that does not bear the *fac simile* signature

F. Henry

Henry's pamphlet sent post free on application

PIANOS FOR INDIA.

THE WORLD RENOWNED

SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE PIANOS.

Iron Full Concert Grand. OVERSTRUNG. A POWERFUL INSTRUMENT. SCALE 7 Octaves, 8 ft. 2 in. long, 5 ft. 1 in. wide. NEW CHECK REPEATING ACTION. SOLID MAHOGANY CASE. Cash Rs. 1,450.

ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 130, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 70 „

Square Piano. SWEET TONE, FULL COMPASS, SOLID WALNUT CASE. 6 ft. 6 in. long, 3 ft. 2 in. wide. NEW CHECK REPEATING ACTION. Cash Rs. 710.

ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 66, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 36 „

Sympathetic Square. Overstrung, FULL COMPASS, SOLID WALNUT CASE. 6 ft. 8 in. long, 3 ft. 1 in. wide. NEW CHECK REPEATING ACTION. Cash Rs. 780.

ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 72, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 38 „

JOHN BRINSMEAD PIANOS.

Iron Concert Grand. PATENT CHECK REPEATING ACTION, with new tuning apparatus, sympathetic reverberation, Triplex Scale, Tone sustaining pedal, &c., &c., 9 ft. long, 5 ft. wide. Walnut or Mahogany case. Cash Rs. 2,000.

ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 180, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 95 „

Horizontal Boudoir Grand. 7 Octaves, Perfect Check Repeater Action. 6 ft. 8 in. long, 4 ft. 8 in. wide. Walnut or Mahogany case. Cash Rs. 1,500.

ON HIRE PURCHAE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 135, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 73 „

Upright Iron Grand, Indian Model. 7 Octaves, Perfect Check Repeater Action. 4 ft. 2 in. high, 4 ft. 8 in. wide, 2 ft. 1 in. deep, bound and screwed with brass. Consolidated Metal Frame, New tuning apparatus, Walnut or Ebonized case. Cash Rs. 1,400.

ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments of Rs. 125, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 68 „

The Indian Model Cottage. 7 Octaves, Patent Perfect Check Repeater Action, vertical Iron Frames, solid Mahogany case, brass bound and screwed. Cash Rs. 1,000.

ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 92, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 50 „

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER. OPPOSITE NAPIER HOTEL.

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THE ONLY TASTELESS APERIENT. HUNGARIAN NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

Highest Award at the International Medical Exhibition, London, 1881.

ÆSCULAP GIVES IMMEDIATE RELIEF AND ULTIMATE CURE IN ALL CASES OF CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, AFFECTIONS OF THE STOMACH AND LIVER, GOUT, HEADACHE, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, NEURALGIA, GRAVEL AND KIDNEY AFFECTIONS. INVALUABLE FOR CORRECTING THE ILL EFFECTS OF ERROR OR EXCESS IN DIET.

ÆSCULAP COMBINES IN THE HIGHEST DEGREE THE APERIENT PROPERTIES OF ALL OTHER MINERAL WATERS WITH GREATER ALKALINITY AND NONE OF THEIR DEBILITATING INFLUENCE AND UNPLEASANT TASTE.

ÆSCULAP IS UNSURPASSED FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

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KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY

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"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."
PURE, MILD and MELLOW.
DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.

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"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

CARLTON RICHD MATHEWS & CO'S TRADE MARK WHISKEY

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows:—

The oldest and best (11 Years Old) as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*
The next best (5 Years Old) as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*

WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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of every Description,
CASTINGS UP TO 30 TONS.
Forgings, Bridge and Boiler-Work, Iron Roofing, Fire-Proof Buildings, &c.

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Designs and Estimates furnished for any description of Machinery, Iron Structures, etc., on receipt of full particulars.

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KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

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"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

Dr. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken daily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S
Late Staff Surgeon Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognised; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one tha, cannot be too widely recognized."

Dr. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

INDIA—ENGLAND—SCOTLAND—IRELAND.

We exhibit below Sketches of three Gold Bangles illustrating:—

INDIA, by the Lotus;
ENGLAND, by the Oak;
SCOTLAND, by the Thistle;
IRELAND, by the Shamrock.

These Bangles are on the spring principle, and require no joint nor snap. They are prepared in rich dead yellow gold, are supplied in Morocco cases, at Rs. 60 each, Cash.

"SOUVENIR OF IND."
NEW INDIAN BANGLE.
REPRESENTING
THE LOTUS,
THE
National Flower of India.
ILLUSTRATION OF THIS BANGLE SENT ON APPLICATION.

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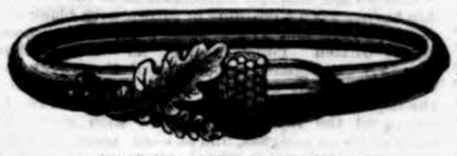
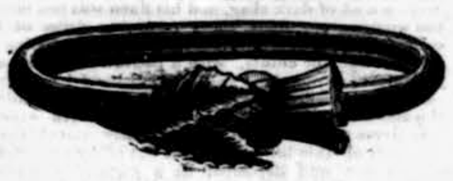


GOLD ACORN BANGLE.

SCOTLAND.



GOLD THISTLE BANGLE.

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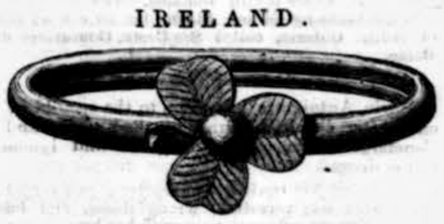
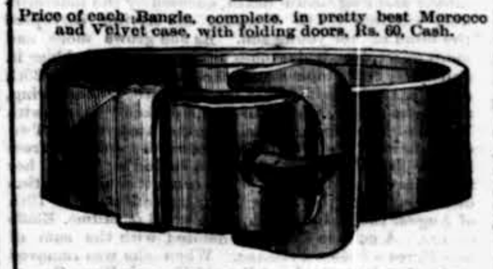
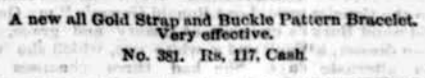


GOLD SHAMROCK BANGLE.

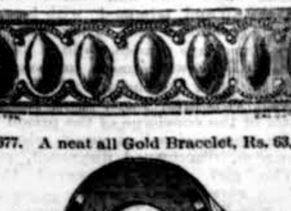
Price of each Bangle, complete, in pretty best Morocco and Velvet case, with folding doors, Rs. 60, Cash.



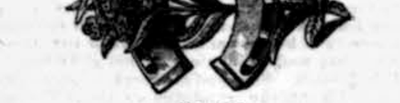
A new all Gold Strap and Buckle Pattern Bracelet. Very effective.
No. 381. Rs. 117, Cash.



No. 377. A neat all Gold Bracelet, Rs. 63, Cash.



No. 5012.
New Gold Horseshoe Brooch, with Blue Enamel Forget-me-Not Spray. This is a remarkably pretty Brooch.
Rs. 45, Cash.



Rs. 4, Cash.
A New Silver "Fichu" Brooch.
Gold Do. Rs. 40, Cash.
For *fichu*, lace, "cloud" or bonnet strings.
This style is much worn now.

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JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,
IN ORDINARY TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
RAMPART ROW.

July 22, 1887.

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W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this Office and at the Booksellers.

Dr. LAZARUS'S

SPLEEN PILLS

Have cured thousands of cases of enlarged Spleen.

Full directions given in wrapper.

PREPARED (ONLY) BY
E. J. LAZARUS & Co.
MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.
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